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ANNUAL REPORT of the MARYLAND JUDICIARY

1982–1983

HARFORD COUNTY
COURTHOUSE

S3600-1.1

ANNUAL REPORT
# of the
MARYLAND JUDICIARY

1982–1983

Report prepared by the
Education and Information Section
of the
Administrative Office of the Courts
Editor - Deborah A. Unitus
Photographs by Juana Hopper and Louis S. Lear

Cover
Top to bottom: Montgomery County Judicial Center,
Harford County Courthouse, and Frederick County Courthouse

List of photographs:

Frederick County Courthouse, 1, 3, 15, 16, 25, 32
Harford County Courthouse, 19, 30
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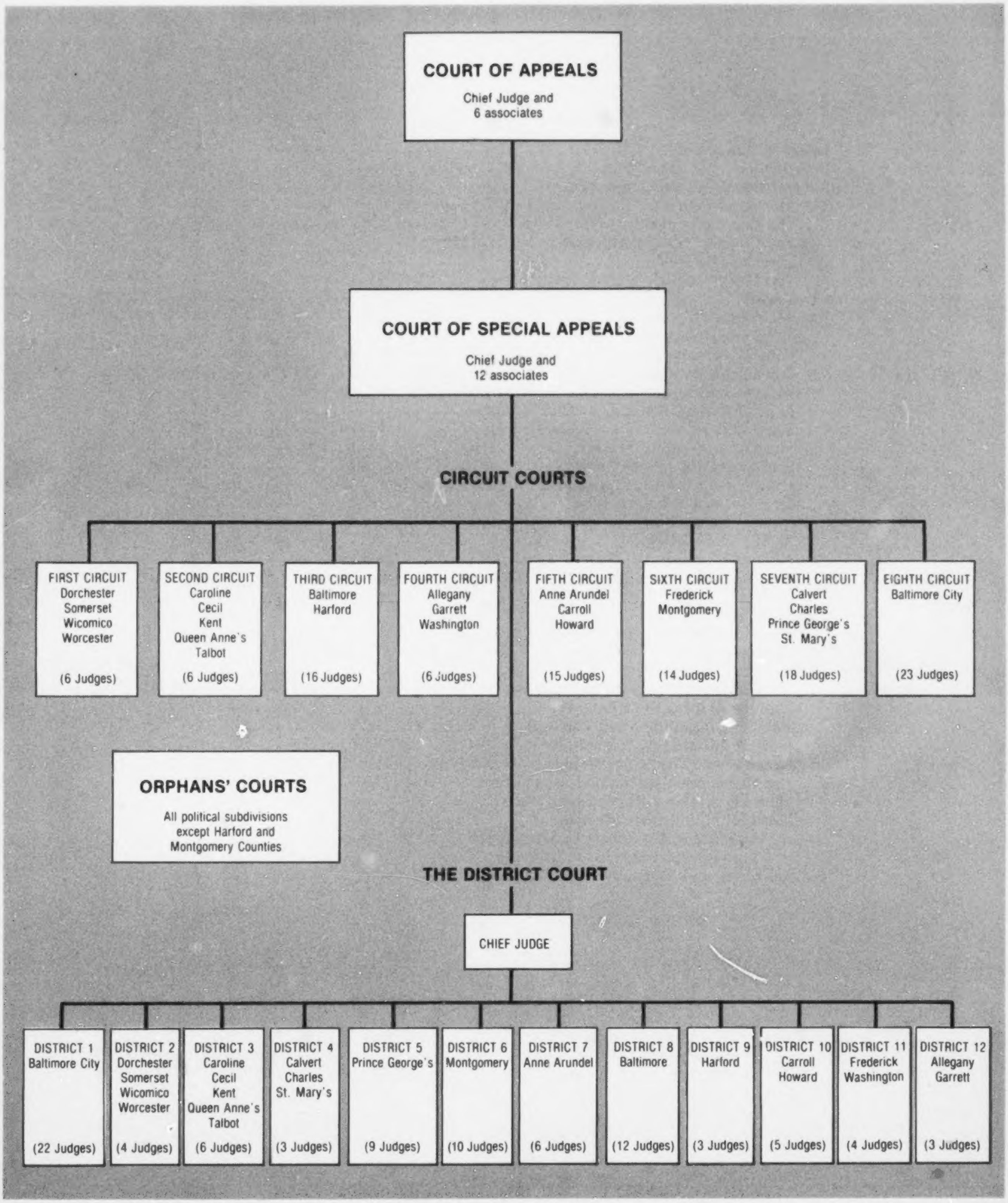
THE MARYLAND JUDICIAL SYSTEM


COURT OF APPEALS
Chief Judge and 6 associates
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS
Chief Judge and 12 associates
CIRCUIT COURTS
FIRST CIRCUIT Dorchester Somerset Wicomico Worcester (6 Judges)
SECOND CIRCUIT Caroline Cecil Kent Queen Anne's Talbot (6 Judges)
THIRD CIRCUIT Baltimore Harford (16 Judges)
FOURTH CIRCUIT Allegany Garrett Washington (6 Judges)
FIFTH CIRCUIT Anne Arundel Carroll Howard (15 Judges)
SIXTH CIRCUIT Frederick Montgomery (14 Judges)
SEVENTH CIRCUIT Calvert Charles Prince George's St. Mary's (18 Judges)
EIGHTH CIRCUIT Baltimore City (23 Judges)
ORPHANS' COURTS
All political subdivisions except Harford and Montgomery Counties
THE DISTRICT COURT
CHIEF JUDGE
DISTRICT 1 Baltimore City (22 Judges)
DISTRICT 2 Dorchester Somerset Wicomico Worcester (4 Judges)
DISTRICT 3 Caroline Cecil Kent Queen Anne's Talbot (6 Judges)
DISTRICT 4 Calvert Charles St. Mary's (3 Judges)
DISTRICT 5 Prince George's (9 Judges)
DISTRICT 6 Montgomery (10 Judges)
DISTRICT 7 Anne Arundel (6 Judges)
DISTRICT 8 Baltimore (12 Judges)
DISTRICT 9 Harford (3 Judges)
DISTRICT 10 Carroll Howard (5 Judges)
DISTRICT 11 Frederick Washington (4 Judges)
DISTRICT 12 Allegany Garrett (3 Judges)

Letter of Transmittal

It is a pleasure to present the seventh *Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary*, which includes the twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the Courts, as required by § 13-101 (d) (9) of the Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article. The report covers fiscal 1983, beginning July 1, 1982 and ending June 30, 1983.

The report is in two volumes. Volume 1 treats the funding, functions, workload, and programs of the court system in overview fashion, highlighted by graphics. It is intended for broad general circulation to the judiciary and other governmental officials and employees and to the citizens of the State interested in Maryland's judicial system.

Volume 2 is a statistical abstract designed more for the analyst, student, or court administrator. This volume contains data providing detailed support for much of the material in volume 1.

Although the report was prepared and edited by the Education and Information Section, and the Special Projects, Research and Planning Section, many individuals have contributed to and participated in its preparation. These include the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Chairman of the Conference of Circuit Judges, the Chief Judge of the District Court, the Deputy State Court Administrator, all unit directors and deputy directors in the Administrative Office, project directors, the clerks of the two appellate courts, the chief clerk and other staff of the District Court headquarters, circuit and local administrators and other staff members of the Administrative Office.

The statistics on which much of the report is based have been provided through the fine efforts of the clerks of the circuit courts for the counties and Baltimore City and the clerks of the District Court of Maryland.

I take this opportunity to publicly thank the Honorable William H. Adkins, II, my predecessor who has been appointed an Associate Judge of the Court of Special Appeals, for having left me with a fine staff and for his enviable record as State Court Administrator during the past nine years. He will be missed in the field of court administration.

James H. Norris, Jr.

James H. Norris, Jr.
State Court Administrator

Introduction

Increasing workload is an endless problem for Maryland courts and that trend continued in fiscal 1983.

In the Court of Appeals the number of filings exceeded 850 for the second straight year as the Court had 877 filings as compared to 864 filings reported for the previous Term in 1981. With this increase, together with the other responsibilities of the Court, such as attorney discipline, bar admissions and rule making, the heavy burdens upon the judges of the Court are continuing without any signs of remission.

The Court of Special Appeals continued an upward climb in caseload over the past decade, filing 1,968 cases on the regular docket in the September 1982 Term. The majority of filings, 1,107 (56.3 percent,) were criminal cases. Even with the increasing caseload, the statistics show the over-burdened judges of the Court continuing to remain current disposing of 1,808 cases on the regular docket during fiscal 1983. In addition to the regular appeals, the Court of Special Appeals disposed of 128 cases on the post-conviction and miscellaneous dockets which included 96 post-conviction cases, 10 inmate grievance cases and 22 other miscellaneous cases.

It should be noted that a number of innovations have been adopted to assist the Court of Special Appeals. The prehearing conference procedure was implemented about two and half years ago and has been instrumental in disposing of approximately a hundred cases a year. The expedited appeal process which began last year aids the Court in identifying certain cases and placing them on the "fast track" for prompt disposition. A recent enactment of the General Assembly, Chapter 295 of the Acts of 1983, is a legislative innovation that should remove almost 100 cases annually from the regular docket and place them on the applications for leave to appeal docket. The new law treats appeals involving a review of conviction following a plea of guilty as discretionary rather than as of right.

Circuit court filings amounted to 151,941 in fiscal 1983, an increase of 7.0 percent over fiscal 1983. Increases were recorded in all four major areas, criminal up 10.7 percent, equity up 8.7 percent, law up 4.6 percent, and juvenile up 1.3 percent. The major increase in criminal case filings is generally attributable to one case category—jury trial prayers in the District Court. In fiscal 1982 jury trial prayers diminished by 45 percent over fiscal 1981, approximately 6,500 compared to 12,000. This occurred because of Chapter 608 of the Acts of 1981, which was aimed at reducing the number of requests for a jury trial filed in the District Court. However, in fiscal 1983 a steady increase in the number of requests for jury trials were recorded resulting in figures nearing those of fiscal 1981. About 10,000 requests for jury trials were filed in fiscal 1983, suggesting that the impact of Chapter 608 has somewhat lessened.

The circuit courts may now impose a more severe sentence than that imposed in the District Court upon conviction in a trial de novo appeal. This law, Chapter 293 of the Acts of 1983, became effective July 1, 1983 and will be monitored to determine the effect upon the criminal caseloads in the circuit courts.

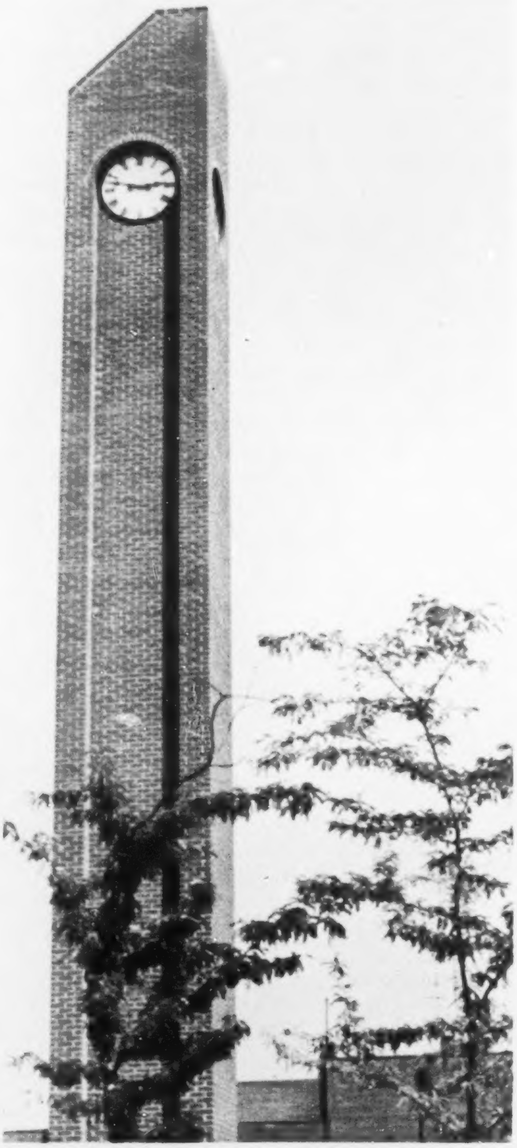
The District Court's workload was the highest since it was established with 1,376,846 total filings. These filings included 725,861 motor vehicle cases, 128,185 criminal cases, and 522,800 civil cases in addition to 3,643 juvenile filings in Montgomery County. In four years, the caseload has increased by approximately 250,000 cases. The District Court has been able to handle this increase with only a relatively small increase in the number of judges and court personnel.

This *Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary* demonstrates that the courts are coping with the increases and I commend the judges and supporting staff of the courts for a job well done.

Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge of the
Court of Appeals

Judicial Revenues and Expenditures

The State and local costs to support the operations of the judicial branch of government in Maryland were approximately $78.1 million in fiscal 1983. The judicial branch consists of the Court of Appeals; the Court of Special Appeals; the circuit courts, including the Circuit Court for Baltimore City; the District Court of Maryland; the clerks' offices and headquarters of these several courts; the Administrative Office of the Courts; the Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Court of Appeals; the State Board of Law Examiners; the Maryland State Law Library; the Commission on Judicial Disabilities; the Clients' Security Trust Fund; and the Attorney Grievance Commission. There are 212 judicial positions and approximately 2,800 non-judicial positions in the judicial branch.



The state-funded judiciary budget operates on a program budget concept and expended $37,082,819 in the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1983. Two programs fund the two appellate courts and their clerks' offices. Another program provides funds to pay the salaries and official travel costs for the circuit court judges. The largest program is the state-funded District Court which expended $22,898,919, but brought in revenues of $33,016,448 in fiscal 1983. The Maryland Judicial Conference includes funds for continuing judicial education and conference committee activities. Remaining programs provide funds for the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Maryland State Law Library, the Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Court of Appeals, the State Board of Law Examiners, the State Reporter, and the Commission on Judicial Disabilities.

The Attorney Grievance Commission and the Clients' Security Trust Fund are supported by assessments paid by lawyers entitled to practice law in Maryland. These supporting funds are not included in the judicial budget.

The figures in the table show the state-funded judicial revenues and expenditures for fiscal 1983. The court-related revenue of $33,298,548 is remitted to the State's general fund and cannot be used to offset expenditures.

The total state budget was $6.2 billion in fiscal 1983. The illustration reflects that the state-funded judicial budget consumes but a tiny fraction of the entire state budget, approximately six tenths of one percent.

Operating costs for the clerks' offices of the circuit courts are paid from filing fees, court costs, and commissions collected by these offices. Any deficiency is paid by the State from a fund maintained by the State Comptroller and from a general fund appropriation. Expenses for fiscal 1983 were approx-

State Funded Judicial Budget

Revenues*

Program	Actual FY 1981	Actual FY 1982	Actual FY 1983
Court of Appeals	$ 28,458	$ 34,885	$ 32,499
Court of Special Appeals	39,783	42,254	41,651
State Board of Law Examiners	159,220	207,760	207,960
District Court**	25,397,195	26,034,995	33,016,438
TOTAL	$25,624,656	$26,319,894	$33,298,548

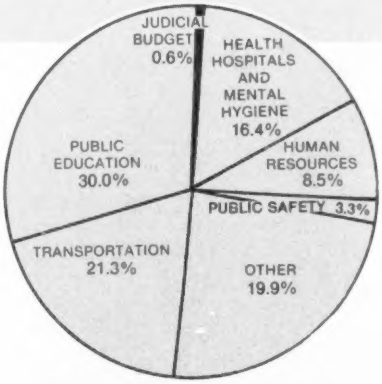
*Revenues come from filing fees, fines, bail forfeitures and court costs remitted to the State's general fund and are not available to offset expenditures except for the special procedures concerning the payments to various sheriffs for service process.

**This is net revenue. The District Court expended $1,466,916 in payments to various sheriffs for serving process. No funds were appropriated for this expenditure which was charged directly against revenues.

Expenditures*

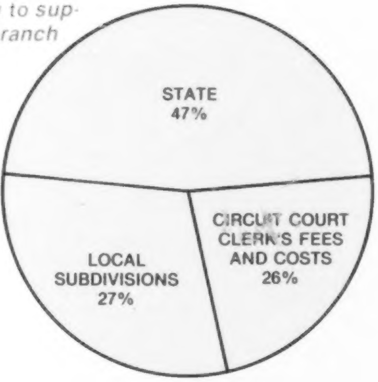
Program	Actual FY 1981	Actual FY 1982	Actual FY 1983
Court of Appeals	$ 918,615	$ 944,081	$ 1,082,510
Court of Special Appeals	1,618,136	1,627,931	1,867,755
Circuit Courts	5,244,836	5,268,775	6,085,433
District Court	19,373,351	20,631,751	22,898,919
Maryland Judicial Conference	53,484	59,123	64,742
Administrative Office of the Courts	1,087,903	1,186,716	1,185,068
Court Related Agencies	396,887	440,525	446,014
Maryland State Law Library	214,819	221,300	269,036
Judicial Data Processing	2,585,424	2,885,534	3,183,342
TOTAL	$31,493,455	$33,265,736	$37,082,819

*Expenditures are paid from annual appropriations by the legislature to the judiciary budget.



State funded portion of judicial expenditures (shown as solid area) as a percentage of total state expenditures in fiscal 1983

imately $20,245,000. Fees, costs, and commissions totaled $17,950,000, resulting in a net deficiency of $2,295,000. Only seven of the 24 clerks' offices ended the year with a surplus, but that reverts to the General Fund and cannot be used to offset deficits occurring in other offices. The net deficiency figure includes the surplus counties. However, the gross deficiency before subtracting any surplus was approximately $3.8 million in fiscal 1983. This figure is $300,000 higher than the deficiency recorded in fiscal 1982. Contributing partly to the size of the deficiency in 1983 was the transfer of Baltimore City



Source of funding to support the judicial branch of government

funded positions to the newly created Circuit Court for Baltimore City. The consolidation of the former Supreme Bench was effective January 1, 1983. The transfer of these city-funded positions brought no revenue producing sources.

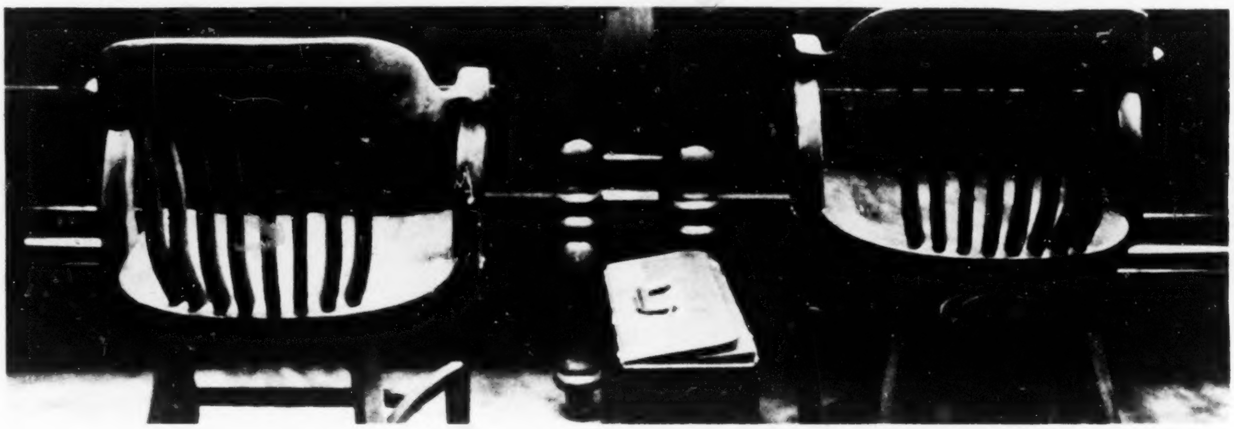
Certain fiscal problems in the circuit court clerks' offices were addressed by legislation that went into effect in fiscal 1983. The law requires all clerks of the circuit courts to submit an annual budget to the legislature for review and approval. In addition, the legislation established a uniform minimum work week for all offices and raised certain statutory commissions and fees for noncourt-related revenue.

Other costs are funded by Maryland's 23 counties and Baltimore City. In fiscal 1983 the appropriations by the local subdivisions were approximately $21 million. Court-related revenues collected by the circuit courts from sources other than fines, forfeitures, and appearance fees are minimal. This money comes from such sources as fees and charges in domestic relations' matters and service charges in collecting nonsupport. Fines, forfeitures, and certain appearance fees are returned to the subdivisions. That sum was approximately $2 million this year.

The chart illustrating the contributions by the State, the clerks' offices, and the local subdivisions to support the judicial branch of government shows that the State portion accounts for approximately 47 percent of all costs, while the local subdivisions and the clerks' offices account for 27 percent and 26 percent, respectively.

Judicial Branch Personnel in Profile

Judicial Personnel	212
Nonjudicial Personnel	
Appellate Courts	72
District Court	812
Administrative Office of the Courts	79
Court Related Agencies (Includes staff to the State Board of Law Examiners, Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure, State Law Library, Attorney Grievance Commission and State Reporter)	33
Clerks' Offices—Circuit Courts	1,092
Circuit Courts—Local	698
	2,998



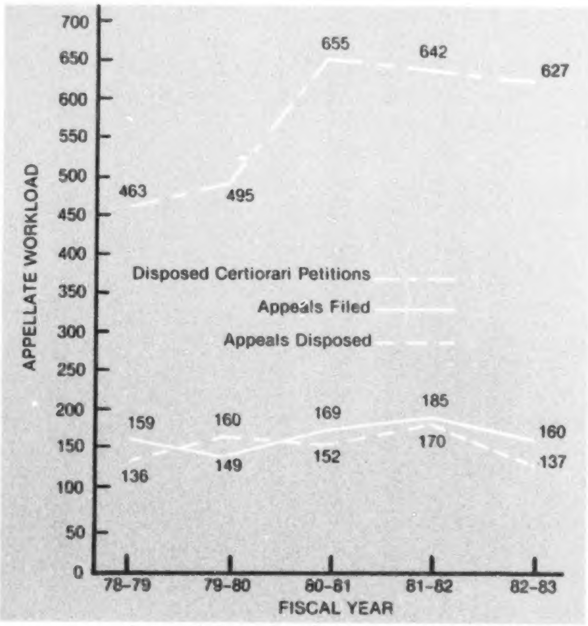
The Maryland Courts

The Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals of Maryland is the highest tribunal in the State of Maryland and was created by the Constitution of 1776. In the early years of its existence, the Court met at various locations within the State, but since 1851 has sat only in Annapolis.

The Court is presently composed of seven members, one from each of the first five Appellate Judicial Circuits and two from the Sixth Appellate Judicial Circuit (Baltimore City). Members of the Court, after initial appointment by the Governor, and confirmation by the Senate, run for office on their records, without opposition. If the voters reject the retention in office of a judge, or if the vote is tied, that office becomes vacant and must be filled by a new appointment. Otherwise, the incumbent judge is retained in office for a ten-year term. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is designated by the Governor and is the constitutional administrative head of the Maryland judicial system.

By legislation effective January 1, 1975, the Court of Appeals hears cases almost exlusively by way of certiorari. As a result, its formerly excessive caseload has been reduced to a manageable level so as to allow it to devote its efforts to the most important and far-reaching decisions.



Court of Appeals—Appeals actually filed and terminated within fiscal year

At present the Court may review a case decided by the Court of Special Appeals or may bring up for review cases filed in that court before they are decided there. The Court of Appeals may also review certain decisions rendered at the circuit court level if those courts have acted in an appellate capacity with respect to an appeal from the District Court. The Court is empowered to adopt rules of judicial administration, practice and procedure, which have the force of law. It admits persons to the practice of law, reviews recommendations of the State Board of Law Examiners and conducts disciplinary proceedings involving members of the bench and bar. The Court of Appeals may also decide questions of law certified for review by federal or other state appellate courts.

Matters filed for the September 1982 docket formed the incoming workload of the Court of Appeals for fiscal 1983. Filings received from March 1 through February 28 were entered on the September Term docket for argument during the period from the second Monday in September through the end of the following June. In the following discussion, filings are counted by Term, March 1 through February 28, and dispositions by fiscal year, July 1 through June 30. For comparative purposes, the chart displays fiscal year data.

For the September 1982 Term, 877 filings came into the Court. These included: 648 petitions for certiorari; 164 regular cases; 34 attorney discipline proceedings; and 31 miscellaneous appeals, of which three were character committee proceedings regarding candidates for the bar and two were certified questions of law from the United States District Court. Dispositions for fiscal 1983 totaled 819, including: 627 petitions for certiorari; 137 regular cases; 32 attorney discipline proceedings; and 23 miscellaneous appeals, of which three were character committee proceedings and three were certified questions of law from federal courts. In addition to hearing attorney discipline cases, during fiscal 1983, the Court of Appeals admitted 981 persons to the practice of law, including 155 attorneys from other jurisdictions.

Appellants requested the Court of Appeals to decide their cases through filing petitions for certiorari. The Court determined the cases having issues appropriate for review by the State's highest court, and granted certiorari in those cases. Certiorari is usually granted for cases decided by the Court of Special Appeals. For District Court appeals, after the circuit court has heard the initial appeal, the Court of Appeals takes petitions directly. During fiscal 1983, the Court of Appeals granted 120 (19.1 percent) of the 627 petitions disposed. Although slightly more than half (52 percent) of the petitions disposed concerned criminal cases, less than half (42.5 percent) of the petitions granted concerned criminal cases.

Once certiorari was granted, cases were placed on the regular docket. On its own motion, the Court of Appeals can also add cases to its regular docket from cases pending in the Court of Special Appeals. The Court identifies cases suitable for its consideration from a monthly review of appellants' briefs in the intermediate court. For the 1982 Term, 164 cases were docketed. Of those, 77 were criminal cases and 87 were civil (law, equity, or juvenile.) Geographically, 59 cases (36 percent) came from Baltimore City, 63 (38.4 percent) came from the four large suburban counties, and the remaining 42 (25.6 percent) came from the other counties. Of the large counties, the most cases, 23, came from Baltimore County, followed closely by Montgomery County, sending 21 cases. Considerably fewer appeals were from Prince George's County, sending 11, and Anne Arundel County, sending eight. The contributions of the appellate circuits ranked in approximate order of the large counties in them.

The Court of Appeals disposed of 137 cases on the regular docket during fiscal 1983. Of these, 81 were from the 1982 Term, 51 from the 1981 Term, and five from the 1983 Term. Pending before the Court as of the end of fiscal 1983 were an equal number, indicating that the Court kept fully current. From the 1982 docket, 83 cases were pending, of which only two remained to be argued at the end of the fiscal year. In addition, eight cases remained from the 1981 docket; and 46 cases were filed recently on the 1983 docket to be heard during the September 1983 Term. Cases on the 1982 docket that went to argument before June 30, 1983, took an average of 4.1 months from docketing to reach the argument stage. Cases on the 1982 docket decided by June 30, 1983, took an average of 3.1 months between argument and decision. The Court filed a total of 113 majority opinions in fiscal 1983, 12 of which were per curiam. It also filed 16 dissenting opinions, two concurring opinions, and six dissenting in part and concurring in part.

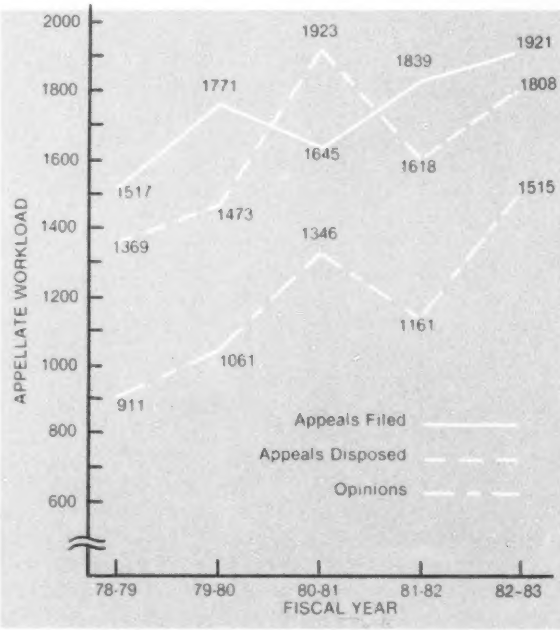
Of the 137 dispositions, 55 (40.2 percent) concerned criminal cases, 49 (35.8 percent) concerned law cases, 29 (21.2 percent) decided equity cases, and only four (2.9 percent) regarded juvenile cases. As to type of disposition, 50 affirmed the lower court, 42 reversed, and 16 vacated and remanded to the lower court. Eight cases each were either dismissed without opinion or remanded without affirmance or dismissal, six decisions were affirmed in part and reversed in part, three each were either dismissed with opinions or dismissed prior to argument or submission, and one was transferred to the Court of Special Appeals. Overall, the balance was about equal between cases affirmed or dismissed and cases reversed or remanded.

The Court of Special Appeals

The Court of Special Appeals is Maryland's intermediate appellate court. It was created in 1966 as the result of a rapidly growing caseload in the Court of Appeals which had caused that court to develop a substantial backlog.

The Court of Special Appeals sits in Annapolis and, although it was originally composed of five judges, now consists of thirteen members. One member of the Court is elected from each of the first five Appellate Judicial Circuits while two members are elected from the Sixth Appellate Judicial Circuit. The remaining six judges are elected from the State at large. Members of the Court of Special Appeals are initially appointed by the Governor, confirmed by the Senate and thereafter run on their records, without formal opposition, and are elected to a ten-year term of office in the same manner as are members of the Court of Appeals. The Chief Judge of the Court of Special Appeals is designated by the Governor.

The Court of Special Appeals, except as otherwise provided by law, has exclusive initial appellate jurisdiction over any reviewable judgment, decree,



Court of Special Appeals—Appeals actually filed and terminated within fiscal year order or other action of a circuit court and generally hears cases appealed as of right from the circuit courts. Judges of the Court are empowered to sit in panels of three. A hearing or rehearing before the Court *en banc* may be ordered in any case by a majority of the incumbent judges of the Court. The Court also considers applications for leave to appeal in such areas as post conviction, *habeas corpus* matters involving denial of or excessive bail, inmate grievances, and from sentences entered upon guilty pleas.

As in the Court of Appeals, matters filed in the Court of Special Appeals for the September 1982 docket formed the incoming workload of the Court of Special Appeals for fiscal 1983. Filings received from March 1 through February 28 were entered on the September Term docket for argument during the period from the second Monday in September through the end of the following June. In this section, filings are counted by Term, March 1 through February 28, and dispositions by fiscal year, July 1 through June 30. For comparative purposes, the chart displays fiscal year data.

Continuing its upward climb in caseload over the past decade, the Court of Special Appeals received 1,968 cases on the regular docket for the September 1982 Term. The majority of filings, 1,107 (56.3 percent,) were criminal cases; these accounted for all the increase. The 861 civil cases (43.8 percent of the total) showed a decline of a few cases from last year. In the civil area, the Court uses the procedure of the prehearing conference to identify cases suitable for resolution by the parties. Of 1,071 information reports received during the 1982 Term, identifying the noting of appeals in the circuit courts, the Court assigned 374 (34.9 percent) for prehearing conference. For more than one-third of the cases identified, the burden on the regular docket workload was reduced following the assignment. Directly, 77 cases were dismissed or settled before, at, or as a result of the conference. Issues were limited in another 21 cases, and four cases proceeded with expedited appeals. A further 39 cases were dismissed or remanded after the prehearing conference. By clarifying the issues and bringing the parties together, the prehearing conference procedure saves effort for the Court and appeal costs for the litigants.

Geographically, Baltimore City contributed the largest number of appeals, 620 (31.5 percent.) The large counties sent 872 appeals (44.8 percent.) Of these, Prince George's County sent the most, 275 (14.0 percent,) closely followed by Montgomery County, with 252 (12.8 percent.) Baltimore County contributed 180 (9.1 percent,) and Anne Arundel County sent 165 (8.4 percent.) The proportionate contribution from each appellate circuit followed closely that of the large counties. The circuit court cases tried generated appeals at the rate of 11 percent, calculated as the ratio of 1982 Term regular docket appeals to fiscal year 1982 trials.

Of the 1,808 cases on the regular docket disposed by the Court of Special Appeals during fiscal year 1983, 1,447 (80.0 percent) were from the 1982 Term docket. A further 297 cases (16.4 percent) from the 1981 docket were concluded as well, plus 64 cases (3.5 percent) from the 1983 docket. On June 30, 1983, of the 867 cases pending, the majority, 545 (62.9 percent,) were from the 1983 docket in the ordinary course of being scheduled for the current term. Only 316 cases (36.4 percent of all pending) remained undecided from the 1982 Term. These generally were cases argued at the end of the fiscal year and were awaiting completion of opinions. Only six cases (0.7 percent of the pendings) remained from the 1981 docket. These figures depict that the Court kept current with its large caseload. Of the cases from the 1982 docket, those argued or disposed before argument as of June 30, 1983, did so in an average of 5.7 months. Those decided by June 30, 1983 were decided in an average of 1.1 months from argument.

Nearly two-thirds of the dispositions of the Court of Special Appeals were affirmances of the lower courts. These numbered 1,136 (62.8 percent.) While 950 (52.5 percent,) barely half, of the disposed cases were criminal matters, 735 (64.7 percent,) nearly two-thirds of the affirmances were for criminal case decisions. Of the 40 juvenile dispositions, 30 (75 percent) were affirmances. Dismissals accounted for 270 (14.9 percent) of all dispositions. Virtually all 256 of these were from law and equity cases. The combined total of affirmances and dismissals in law and equity was similar to that in criminal and juvenile, even though the proportion of direct affirmances was different. The proportion of direct reversals, including full and partial reversals, was similar across the case types. While 61 cases (3.4 percent) were transferred to the Court of Appeals, only 19 (2.0 percent) of criminal appeals were transferred.

In addition to the regular appeals, the Court of Special Appeals also disposed of 128 cases on the post-conviction and miscellaneous dockets during fiscal 1983. Of 96 post-conviction dispositions, the Court denied applications for leave to appeal in 55 cases, granted 15, remanded 14, and dismissed 12. Of ten Inmate Grievance Commission cases, the Court denied nine applications and dismissed one application for leave to appeal. Of 22 other dispositions from the miscellaneous docket, including *habeas corpus*/bail cases and motions for stays of execution of orders pending appeal, 15 were denied, five granted, and one each dismissed and remanded.

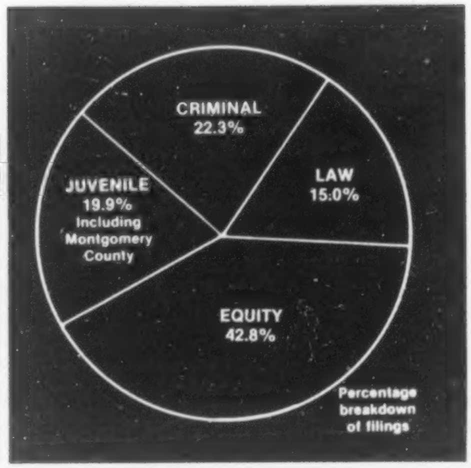
The Circuit Courts

The circuit courts are the highest common law and equity courts of record exercising original jurisdiction within the State. Each has full common law and

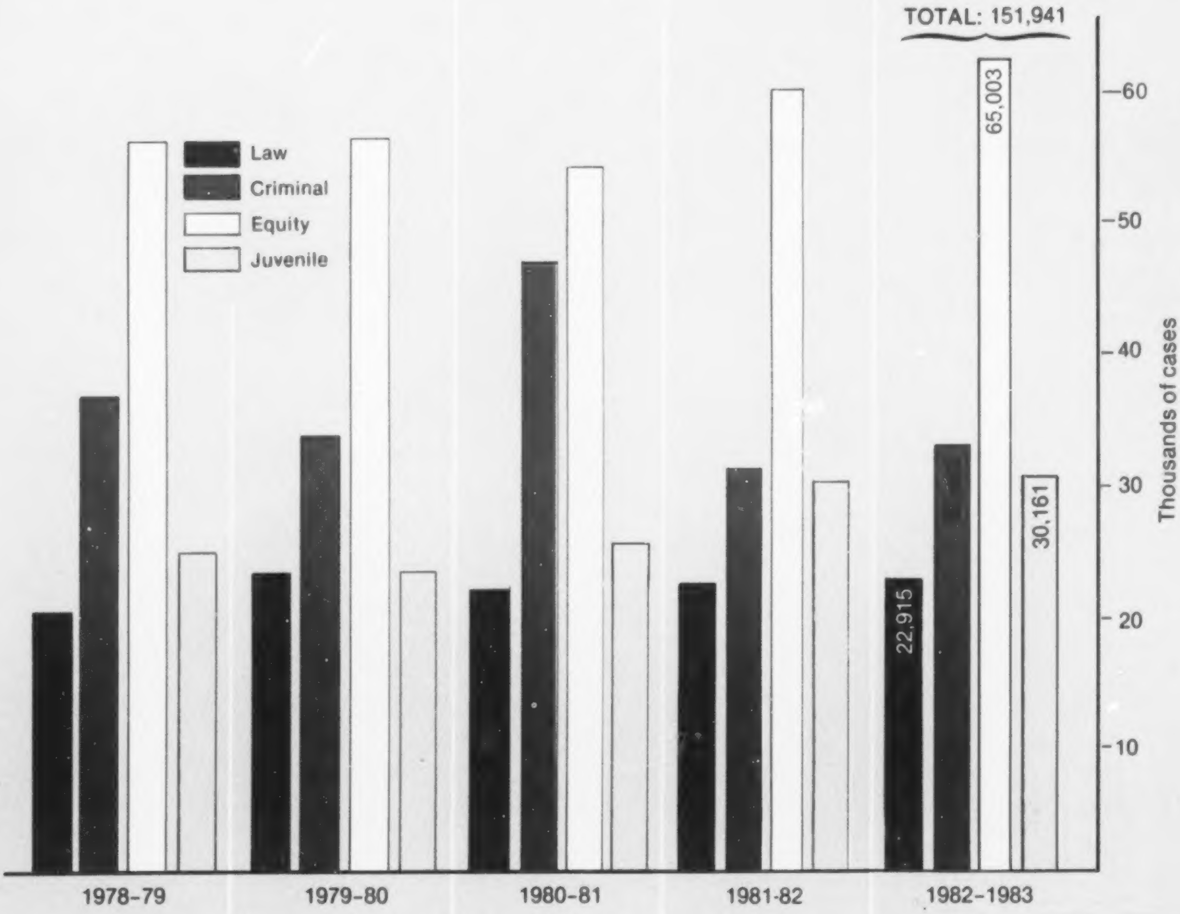
Circuit Court—Filings by fiscal year

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982–83
Filings	145,066	151,946	146,768	141,958	151,941
Terminations	129,460	152,720	124,787	128,411	126,548

Includes Montgomery County Juvenile Causes



Percentage breakdown of filings



Circuit Court Filings by fiscal year

equity powers and jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases within its county, and all the additional powers and jurisdiction conferred by the Constitution and by law, except where by law jurisdiction has been limited or conferred upon another tribunal.

In each county of the State, there is a circuit court which is a trial court of general jurisdiction. Its jurisdiction is very broad, but generally it handles the major civil cases and the more serious criminal matters. The circuit courts also decide appeals from the District Court and from certain administrative agencies.

These courts are grouped into eight geographical circuits. Each of the first seven contains two or more counties. The Eighth Judicial Circuit consists of Baltimore City and as of January 1, 1983, the former Supreme Bench has been consolidated into the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

As of July 1, 1983, there are 104 circuit court judges with at least one judge for each county and 23 in Baltimore City. Unlike the other three levels of courts in Maryland, there is no chief judge for the circuit courts. There are eight circuit administrative judges appointed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals who perform administrative duties in each of their respective circuits. They are assisted by county administrative judges.

Each circuit judge is initially appointed to office by the Governor and must stand for election at the next general election following by at least one year the vacancy the judge was appointed to fill. The judge may be opposed by one or more members of the bar, with the successful candidate being elected to a fifteen-year term of office.

Law, equity, juvenile, and criminal case filings amounted to 151,941 in Maryland for fiscal 1983. This figure also includes 3,643 juvenile causes heard at the District Court level in Montgomery County. With respect to total circuit court caseload, 42.8 percent of the filings were in equity, 22.3 percent in criminal, 19.9 percent in juvenile, and 15.0 percent in the law category.

The fiscal 1983 filings of 151,941 increased by 7.0 percent over the 141,958 filings recorded in fiscal 1982. Increases were registered in all four major functional areas. Criminal filings increased the greatest, up 10.7 percent over the previous fiscal year (33,862 in fiscal 1983 compared to 30,575 in fiscal 1982) followed by equity, up 8.7 percent (65,003 in fiscal 1983 as opposed to 59,781 in fiscal 1982); and law, up 4.6 percent (22,915 in fiscal 1983, 21,582 in fiscal 1982.) Juvenile recorded only a slight increase of 1.3 percent (30,161 in fiscal 1983 compared to 29,750 in fiscal 1982.)

Several reasons may be cited for these statistical increases. Most significant is the fact that reopened cases are no longer counted from the hearing stage; rather, they are now reported from the date of the filing of the reopened petition. This means that more total filings will result since a number of reopened cases never reach the hearing stage. This system of counting is more reflective of total workload and goes back to a system which was established prior to fiscal 1982. Reopened petitions are more frequently found in domestic relations cases and this may be one reason why equity case filings rose 8.7 percent in fiscal 1983.

In terms of criminal case filings, just about all of the 3,000 or more additional filings witnessed this year are attributable to one case category—jury trial prayers. In 1981, a law was passed, known as the Gerstung Law, which was aimed at reducing the number of requests for a jury trial filed in the District Court and requiring transfer of cases to the circuit court (Chapter 608, Acts of 1981.) Prior to the initiation of this Act, approximately 12,000 requests were filed in the circuit courts yearly. One year later jury trial prayers dropped by one-half to approximately 6,500 yearly, directly as a result of this law. In fiscal 1983, however, a steady climb in the number of requests has been noticed to the point that the courts are nearing pre-Chapter 608 levels. Approximately 10,000 requests for jury trials were made in fiscal 1983, thus suggesting that the impact of Gerstung legislation may have somewhat lessened in its second year of implementation.

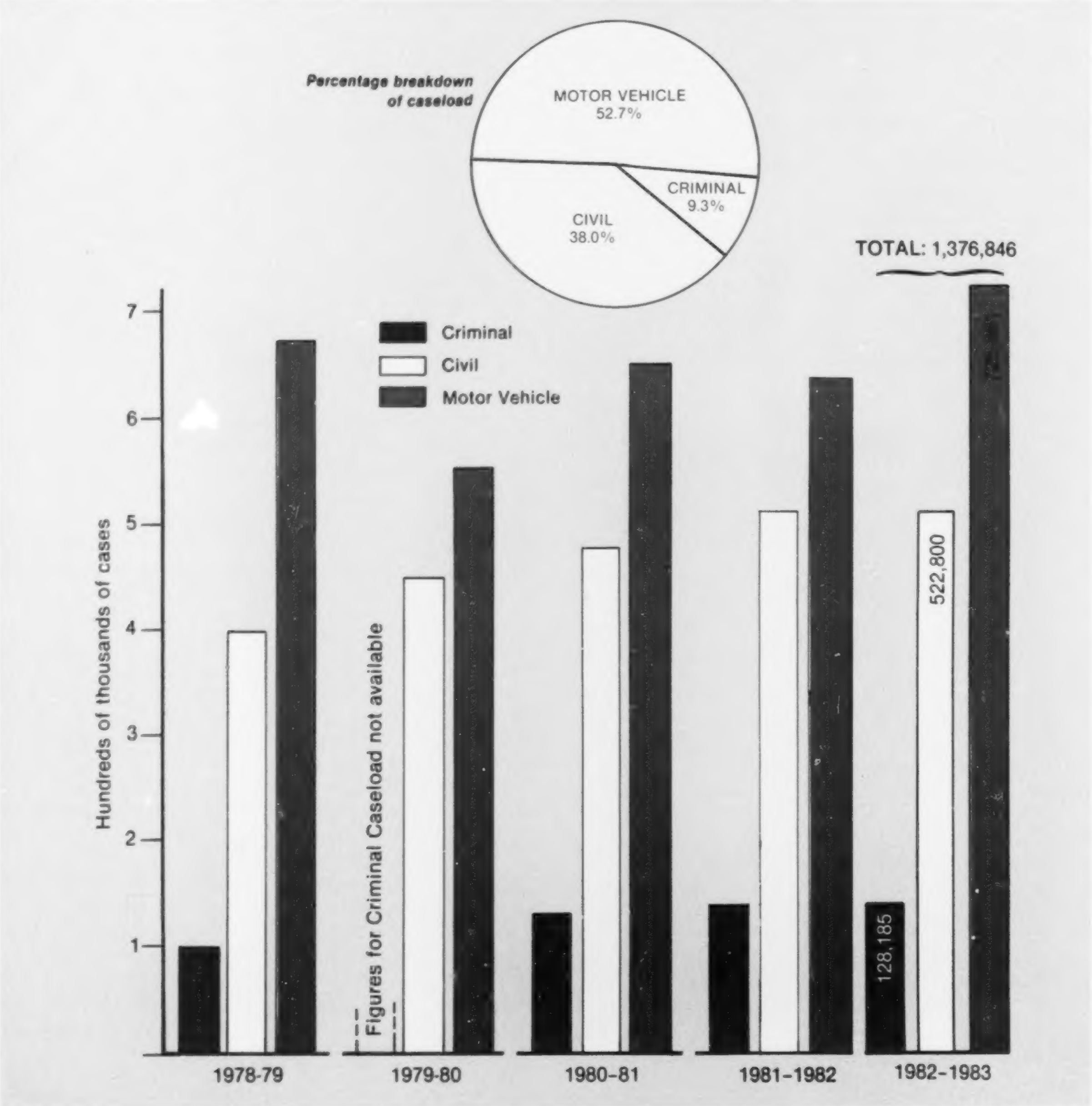
In the State, terminations totaled 126,548 in fiscal 1983 for the four major categories of law, equity, criminal, and juvenile. This figure includes 3,593 juvenile terminations heard at the District Court level in Montgomery County. There were 128,411 case terminations reported in fiscal 1982. Terminations represented 83.2 percent of filings in fiscal 1983.

The District Court

The District Court of Maryland was created as the result of the ratification in 1970 of a constitutional amendment proposed by the legislature in 1969.

The District Court began operating on July 5, 1971, and replaced an existing miscellaneous system of trial magistrates, people's and municipal courts. It is a court of record, is entirely State funded and has state-wide jurisdiction. District Court judges are appointed by the Governor to ten-year terms, subject to Senate confirmation. They do not stand for election. The first Chief Judge of the District Court was designated by the Governor, but all subsequent Chief Judges are subject to appointment by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The District Court is divided into 12 geographical districts, each containing one or more political subdivisions, with at least one judge in each subdivision.

As of July 1, 1983, there are 88 judges on the Court, including the Chief Judge. The Chief Judge is the administrative head of the Court and appoints administrative judges for each of the 12 districts,



District Court—Caseload by fiscal year

subject to the approval of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. A chief clerk of the Court is appointed by the Chief Judge. Administrative clerks for each district are also appointed as are commissioners who perform such duties as issuing arrest warrants and setting bail or collateral.

The District Court has jurisdiction in both the criminal, including motor vehicle, and civil areas. It has little equity jurisdiction and has jurisdiction over juvenile causes only in Montgomery County. The exclusive jurisdiction of the District Court generally includes all landlord/tenant cases; replevin actions; motor vehicle violations; criminal cases if the penalty is less than three years imprisonment or does not exceed a fine of $2,500, or both; and civil cases involving amounts not exceeding $2,500. It has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in civil cases over $2,500 to not exceeding $10,000; and concurrent jurisdiction in misdemeanors and certain enumerated felonies. Since there are no juries provided in the District Court, a person entitled to and electing a jury trial must proceed to the circuit court.

The District Court processed 725,861 motor vehicle cases, 128,185 criminal cases, and 522,800 civil cases in fiscal 1983. The District Court for Montgomery County also reported an additional 3,643 juvenile filings.

Statewide, 193,885 motor vehicle cases went to trial, with the remaining 498,377 being disposed of without trial by payment or forfeiture. Baltimore County recorded the most motor vehicle trials, 49,129, followed by Baltimore City with 31,011 and Montgomery County with 23,424. Kent County registered the smallest number of motor vehicle trials, 328.

Over 39 percent of the District Court criminal caseload was processed in Baltimore City. The four largest counties accounted for 40 percent (52,481 cases) of the criminal workload, with Prince George's County having the highest activity, followed by Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, and Montgomery County. The smallest caseload in the criminal area was noted in Kent County, where 471 cases were terminated.

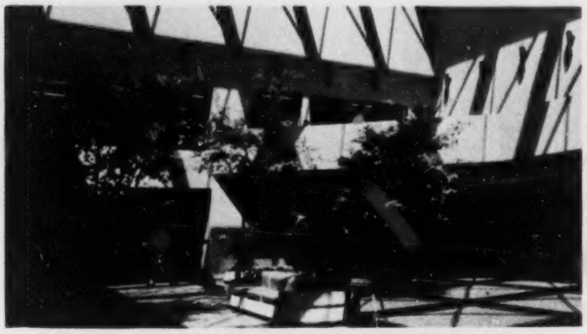
Filings in the civil area increased by 2.6 percent from fiscal 1982 to fiscal 1983. Baltimore City, as usual, accounted for the majority of civil filings, 195,403, followed by Prince George's and Baltimore Counties with 123,951 and 76,815, respectively. Somerset County recorded the smallest number of civil actions, 697.

Trends

The Court of Special Appeals and the circuit courts illustrate the most significant growth in caseload of the four levels of courts in Maryland over the past several years. It should be noted, however, that increases have been recorded on other levels as well.

The Court of Appeals, for example, exceeded over 850 filings for the second straight year. During the September 1982 Term, 877 filings were recorded compared to 864 filings for the previous Term in 1981. At the same time, more than 600 certiorari petitions were disposed of for the third consecutive year. While this data pictures the significant workload of the Court of Appeals, it does not depict the extensive amount of time and effort required to consider the complex and lengthy litigation which is coming before the Court with great regularity. It is not unreasonable to expect that with the advent of more and more death penalty cases and other complicated matters involving social issues, the Court can anticipate greater demands upon its limited resources within the next several years.

In the Court of Special Appeals, the workload pressures are equally demanding and it is this court which perhaps best typifies the appellate explosion facing the American court system today. Over the past five years, this court charted a significant expansion in the number of appeals filed. No one factor, such as a change in jurisdiction, can be solely identified as contributing to this growth. For example, between the September 1978 and 1979 Terms, an 18.0 percent increase was recorded for the number of appeals filed on the regular docket in the Court of Special Appeals (1,4[illegible]6 appeals filed in 1978 compared to 1,671 in 197[illegible].) Another increase was reported between the September 1981 and 1982 Terms when the regular docket grew nearly 13 percentage points (from 1,742 appeals filed in 1981 to 1,968 appeals filed in 1982.) Adding to the regular docket, the number of applications for leave to appeal and other miscellaneous cases, the Court of Special Appeals' workload will be approximately 2,100 to 2,200 filings this year, averaging between 160 and 170 filings per judge.



Within the last several years, the Court of Special Appeals adopted several innovative techniques to keep its burgeoning workload current. An expedited appeal process was initiated last year to aid the Court, and ultimately the litigants, in identifying and processing some cases in a more rapid manner. A prehearing conference procedure was implemented two and a half years ago. The objective is to settle civil cases or limit issues prior to submission of brief or argument. Both changes helped the Court to dispose of approximately a hundred cases a year, many of which would have appeared on the regular docket.

Chapter 295 of the 1983 Acts is also intended to relieve the caseload. This law treats cases involving a review of a conviction following a plea of guilty as discretionary rather than as a matter-of-right appeal. The court projects that about 100 cases would be transferred from the regular docket to the applications for leave-to-appeal docket annually.

Statistical system changes and definition changes in fiscal years 1981 and 1982 made it difficult to conduct any long-term trend analysis for the circuit courts. However, beginning with fiscal 1983, a relatively consistent data basis has been reinstated and it is expected that the circuit courts can expect a minimum of 155,000 statewide filings by fiscal 1984. In general, the pattern of workload in the circuit courts over the past five or six years may be characterized as follows: a steady growth rate in law filings, usually between one and two percent annually; sporadic increases in juvenile statistics; sharp but consistent increases in equity filings, between six and eight percent a year; and erratic criminal caseloads.

As for categorical changes in the circuit courts, most case types have increased with about the same frequency. However, there have been marked changes recently in domestic relations cases and certain criminal categories.

In 1981, the General Assembly passed a law known as the Gerstung law, Chapter 608, Acts of 1981. The legislative intent was to reduce the number of demands made for jury trials in the District Court. As a result, jury trial prayers dropped by one-half after the first year. (See table.) Then, in fiscal 1983, two years after passage of the Gerstung law, jury trial prayers have increased close to the level where they were prior to the enactment of Chapter 608.

In addition to this legislation, the General Assembly passed another measure in 1983 directed towards appeals from District Court convictions. Chapter 294 of the 1983 Acts amends the Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article. It provides that the circuit court, except in certain circumstances, may upon conviction in a trial de novo appeal impose a more severe sentence than that imposed in the District Court. This law went into effect July 1, 1983 and will most likely affect the number of criminal appeals from the District Court to the circuit courts. Continued monitoring of these laws will determine their effect upon criminal caseloads in the circuit courts.

In terms of workload, the District Court recorded 1,376,846 total filings in fiscal 1983. It is the largest amount in the Court's twelve-year history. For the third straight fiscal year, the District Court processed over one and a quarter million cases. Leading the increases were motor vehicle cases which represent 52.7 percent of the overall caseload (725,861 cases.) Civil caseload was next with about 38.0 percent (522,800 cases,) followed by the criminal category which accounted for only 9.3 percent of the total cases (128,185 cases.)

Of the three major case categories, civil cases climbed with the greatest consistency over the past five years, showing an average increase of 25,000 to 30,000 cases. Criminal and motor vehicle case categories fluctuated, however, in fiscal 1983. The District Court reported 728,861 motor vehicle cases which represents 8.4 percent more than any other year within the last five years.

Prince George's County had the highest volume in the motor vehicle area, accounting for approximately 18.5 percent of the State caseload. Montgomery County was next with 17.2 percent; followed by Baltimore County, 14.1 percent; Baltimore City, 9.8 percent; and Anne Arundel County with 5.5 percent. However, in terms of cases tried, which place a greater demand upon judicial resources, Baltimore County ranks first and accounts for over a fourth (25.3 percent) of all motor vehicle cases contested in the State in fiscal 1983.

Landlord and tenant cases constituted 69.5 percent of the District Court's civil caseload. This category rose in fiscal 1983 by 11,000 cases statewide while contested cases climbed by approximately 5,000 cases. Baltimore City and Prince George's County again disposed of the greatest volume of landlord/tenant matters accounting for 69.1 percent of the court's entire civil caseload.

Jury Trial Prayers Pre- and Post- Gerstung Law (Chapter 608)

	Jury Trial Prayers Pre-Chapter 608	Jury Trial Prayers Post-Chapter 608	Jury Trial Prayers Post-Chapter 608
	July 1, 1980– June 30, 1981	July 1, 1981– June 30, 1982	July 1, 1982– June 30, 1983
Baltimore City*	5,925	2,034	3,209
Anne Arundel County	503	381	392
Baltimore County	1,312	1,050	1,424
Montgomery County	636	489	1,223
Price George's County	952	895	1,583
All Other Counties	2,962	1,399	1,930
Statewide	12,290	6,248	9,761

*Based on number of defendants provided by the Criminal Assignment Office of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

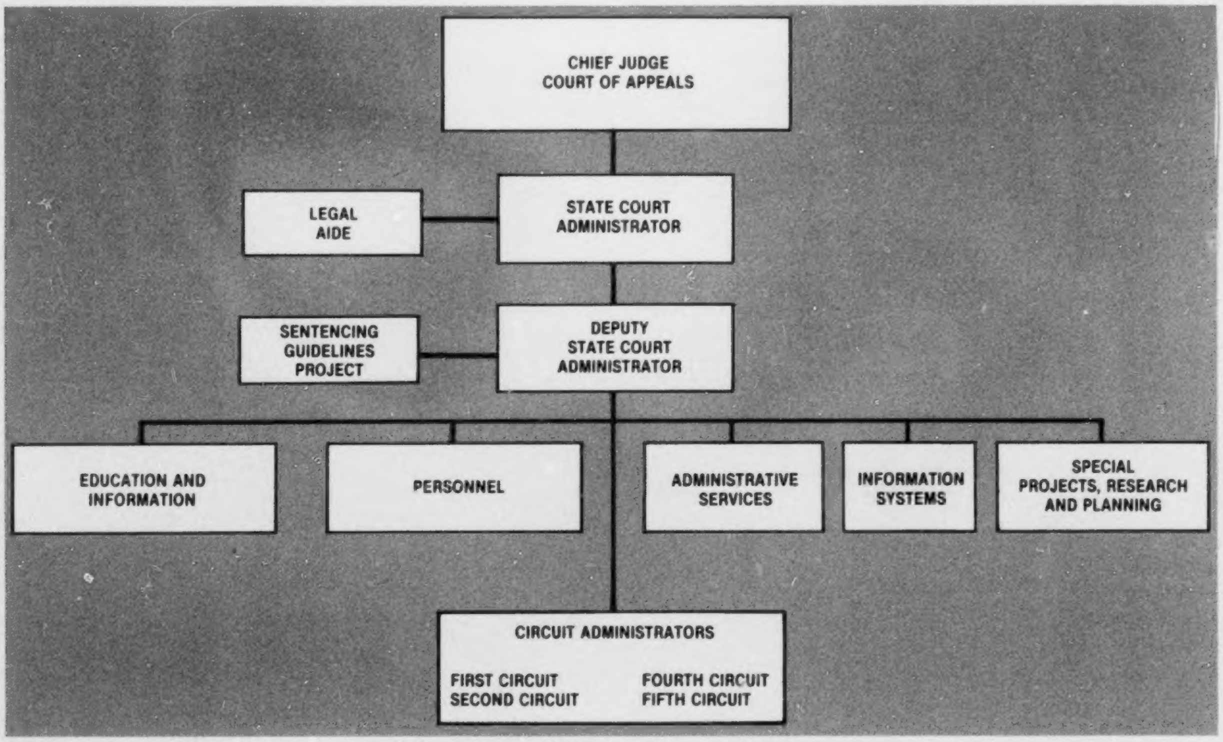
Judicial Administration

Administrative Office of the Courts

In 1944, the people of Maryland recognized the need for providing administrative direction to the court system when they ratified Article IV, §18(b) of the Constitution, providing that the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is "the administrative head of the Judicial system of the State." But it was not until 1955 that the General Assembly took the initial steps for the provision of professional administrative staff necessary to assist the Chief Judge in carrying out the administrative responsibilities.

In that year, the General Assembly established the Administrative Office of the Courts under the direction of a State Court Administrator. This individual is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals as provided in §13-101 of the Courts Article. The basic function of the State Court Administrator and the Administrative Office of the Courts is to provide the Chief Judge with advice, information, facilities, and staff to assist in the performance of the Chief Judge's administrative duties. They also implement court administration policies established by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and the General Assembly.

These administrative tasks include research and planning, education of judges and court support personnel, preparation and administration of the judiciary budget, liaison with the legislative and executive branches and staff support to the Maryland Judicial Conference and the Conference of Circuit Judges. The Administrative Office also furnished staff support to the Commission to Study the Judicial Branch of Government which released its report in December, 1982. Personnel are also responsible for the operation of information systems, collection and analysis of statistics and other management information. Finally, the office assists the Chief Judge in the deployment of judges to cope with case backlogs or to address shortages of judicial personnel.


CHIEF JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS
LEGAL AIDE
STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
SENTENCING GUIDELINES PROJECT
DEPUTY STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
EDUCATION AND INFORMATION
PERSONNEL
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
INFORMATION SYSTEMS
SPECIAL PROJECTS, RESEARCH AND PLANNING
CIRCUIT ADMINISTRATORS
FIRST CIRCUIT
SECOND CIRCUIT
FOURTH CIRCUIT
FIFTH CIRCUIT

Administrative Office of the Courts

Several changes in the Administrative Office of the Courts occurred in fiscal 1983. In August, 1982, William H. Adkins, II, State Court Administrator, was appointed to the Court of Special Appeals. Chief Judge Robert C. Murphy named James H. Norris, Jr., Clerk of the Court of Appeals, as Adkin's successor.

The State Court Administrator divided Judicial Personnel, Education and Training Services into two sections in late fiscal 1983. One section, Personnel, is solely concerned with personnel administration. The other section, Education and Information, provides continuing education to judges and court support personnel. It also provides information services to the general public. The Judicial Budget and Purchasing Unit was changed to Administrative Services while the Statistical Auditing Project was merged with Special Projects, Research and Planning. In addition, Jerry A. Powell was appointed to replace Michael Neiberding at Judicial Information Systems.

What follows are some of the details pertaining to activities of the Administrative Office of the Courts during 1983.

Judicial Personnel, Education and Training Services

Ten continuing education programs were offered by the Judicial Institute of Maryland in 1983. One hundred and ninety-five Maryland judges selected new course offerings on the fifth amendment, marital property, scientific evidence, contract damages, and judicial process or chose repeat programs in sentencing, competency and insanity, and civil law from the 1982 Institute curriculum.

In February, 1983, twenty-one new trial judges participated in a two-day seminar. The course included lectures and discussions on appellate decisions, D.W.I. alternative sentencing, evidence, judge-attorney relationships, sentencing, and trial procedures.

Besides course programming, the Institute has developed a library of videotapes, audiotapes, and written materials. Many judges took advantage of these supplemental educational resources in fiscal year 1983.

In addition to the Judicial Institute offerings, the Committee on Judicial Education and Training planned the education program for the 1983 Maryland Judicial Conference held on May 19, 20, and 21, 1983. Friday's program highlighted the most recent changes in the *Maryland Rules of Procedure* and the *Maryland District Rules*. On Saturday morning, each judge had the option of selecting two of eight discussions on appellate court decisions.

Finally, courses in oral communications, grammar review, telephone technique, style in writing, speech, time management and tact were offered to court personnel and staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The personnel section administers personnel policies and procedures promulgated by the Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals. Personnel staff members insure that policies are fairly and equitably applied to all employees. The staff provided employment counseling, managed employee-employer relations and furnished personnel services in recruitment, career planning, health benefits, and retirement plans.

Judicial Information Systems

Major efforts in data processing during fiscal 1983 were concentrated in project implementation and system refinement.

The traffic adjudication system expanded to include nearly all District Courts within the State. Dorchester, Worcester, Somerset and Wicomico Counties (on the Eastern shore) were added as were Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's (in Southern Maryland.) The western most Counties of Allegany and Garrett also became part of the network during the year. Kent County is scheduled to become operational during August of 1983.

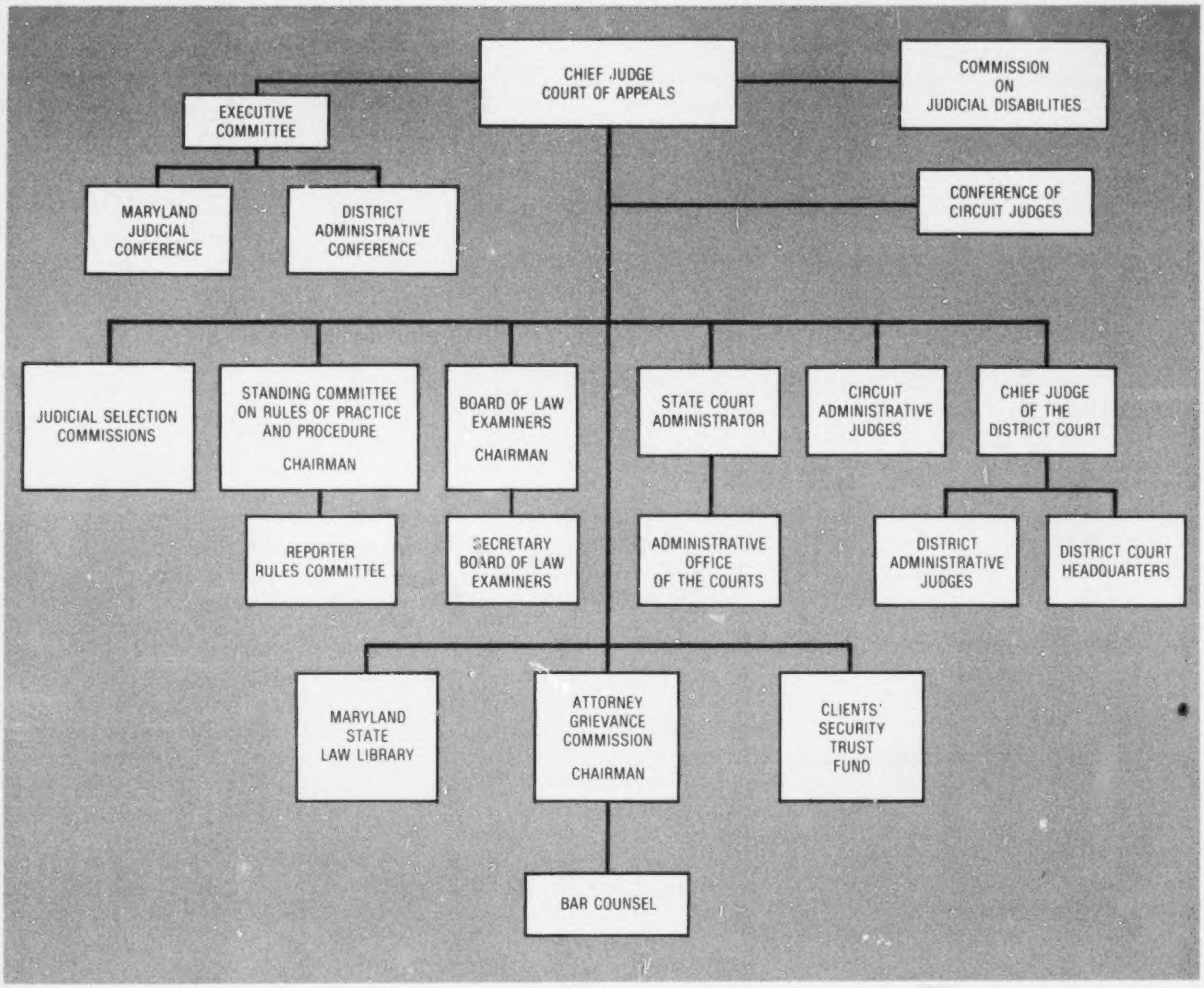
The on-line District Court criminal case processing system was partially implemented in all locations served by traffic adjudication. The system will become fully operational during fiscal 1984. Some minor technical problems still exist but should be resolved within the near future.

Installation of a juvenile case processing system in Montgomery County took place. This is the same system used in Baltimore City and it is now in full operation in the county.

An on-line civil case processing system was installed as planned in Baltimore City. It is the first automated project dealing directly with law and equity procedures in the circuit court system. This system is now under intense observation to identify and isolate any remaining problems.

A data link between the Public Safety and Correctional Services Data Center at Pikesville, the Motor Vehicle Administration Data Center in Glen Burnie and the Annapolis Data Center was installed. Communication lines between data centers provide the court system with a much expanded range of services. Access to data bases in all three computer systems from a single terminal device is now possible.

The Electronic Data Processing Committee created by Chief Judge Murphy in May, 1982 continued to meet twice monthly during the year. Members submitted their first report to the Chief Judge in May, 1983. The EDP Policy Committee will continue to address issues, problems and solutions in the next fiscal year.


CHIEF JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL DISABILITIES
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MARYLAND JUDICIAL CONFERENCE
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE
CONFERENCE OF CIRCUIT JUDGES
JUDICIAL SELECTION COMMISSIONS
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS CHAIRMAN
STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
CIRCUIT ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES
CHIEF JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT
REPORTER RULES COMMITTEE
SECRETARY BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES
DISTRICT COURT HEADQUARTERS
MARYLAND STATE LAW LIBRARY
ATTORNEY GRIEVANCE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN
CLIENTS' SECURITY TRUST FUND
BAR COUNSEL

Administrative Organization

Judicial Special Projects, Research, and Planning Services

The Special Projects section develops capabilities and procedures to meet the operational and research needs of the State courts and the research and analytical needs of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Its planning responsibilities are exercised at the request of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The section provided staff support to the Commission to Study the Judicial Branch of Government and the Electronic Data Processing Policy Committee.

Staff members conducted research assignments and program evaluations throughout the year. Examples of these efforts include analysis of judicial personnel needs, court reporting systems, legislation, caseload analysis, and space management reports. Several publications were also prepared and include: *The Compilation of Administrative Materials for Judges; The Judicial Ethics Handbook;* and the *Statistical Abstract.*

Judicial Budget and Purchasing Services

The Judicial Budget and Purchasing Services office prepares and monitors the annual judiciary budget, excluding the District Court of Maryland. All accounting records for revenues and accounts payable are kept by the staff in cooperation with the General

Accounting Department of the State Comptroller's Office. Payroll activities and the working fund account are also the responsibility of the Budget and Purchasing staff. Records must be maintained in order for the legislative auditor to perform timely audits on the fiscal activities of the judiciary.

General supplies and equipment are purchased by this office. Inventory controls are established for all of the furniture and equipment used by the judiciary. Other responsibilities include maintaining lease agreements for all leased property, monitoring the safety and maintenance records of the judiciary automobile fleet, and performing special projects as directed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Legal Officer

The primary responsibility of the legal officer is the publication of *Amicus Curiarum*. *Amicus* is a monthly summary of important appellate decisions of the Court of Appeals, Court of Special Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States. Circuit court opinions and opinions of courts of other jurisdictions, when they are of special interest to the Maryland judiciary, are included as well as judicial ethics opinions, relevant changes in the Maryland Rules, and judicial nominations and appointments. Attorney disbarments and suspensions are also published.

The legal officer assists the state court administrator with legal research and legislative work. This includes bill drafting, fiscal note preparation, and committee work with the General Assembly. The legal officer prepares weekly legislative reports on the status of Senate and House proposals affecting the judiciary while the General Assembly is in session.

Statistical Auditing Project

The Statistical Auditing Project monitors the accuracy, timeliness and consistency of court statistics prepared by the Judicial Information Systems. Through field auditing of the circuit courts, the Statistical Auditing Project compares sample case data in the computer record with the actual court records for those cases. Auditors review discrepancies with clerks of court and clarify reporting requirements. Reports describe audit findings and recommend improvements. Information gained in audit activities is contributing to more informed legislative analysis, judge needs assessment and information systems design.

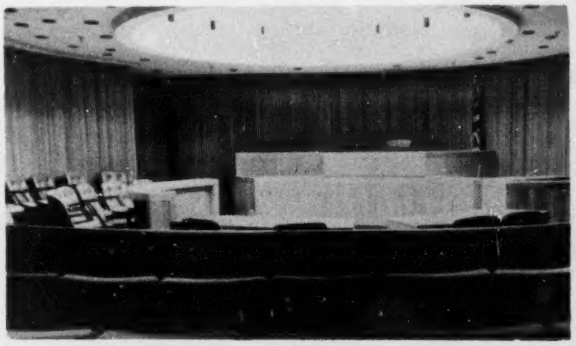
During the past year, the Auditing Project completed a statewide study of circuit court statistics reported in fiscal 1982. The audit evaluated the reporting system in effect since July, 1980. The report of this audit, "Good Intentions: Findings of an Audit of Maryland Circuit Court Statistics," compares the current system with the previous one and makes a variety of recommendations for long-term improvements. In accordance with the recommendation that the audit function be integrated with the statistical analysis function, the Auditing Project was incorporated into the Special Projects, Research, and Planning Unit at the end of fiscal 1983.

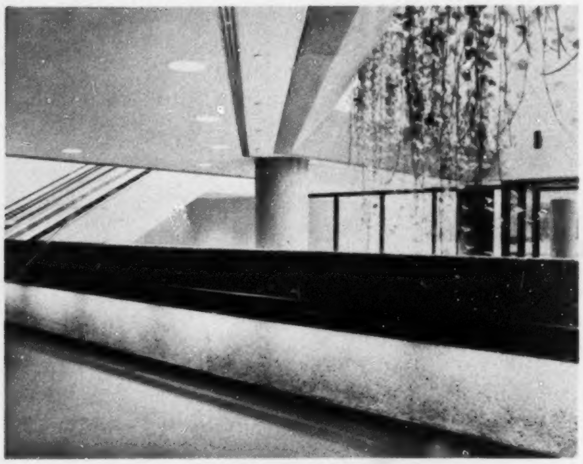
Sentencing Guidelines Project

Sentencing guidelines have been used in four circuit courts on an experimental basis for two years. The Maryland Judicial Conference voted on May 19, 1983, to adopt the guidelines for all circuit courts. Earlier in the year, the General Assembly appropriated money for the continuation of guidelines and passed a statute endorsing the judiciary's use of guidelines as long as they did not violate statutory penalties.

Since July 1, 1983, the entire state has participated with the test jurisdictions (Baltimore City, Harford, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties) in an effort to make judicial sentencing both more equitable and more open. The sentencing guidelines system is basically the articulation of one judicial policy made by all judges. Individual judicial discretion is maintained, but judges are asked to give their reasons when imposing a sentence outside the guidelines range. These reasons and all the other sentencing information submitted by the judges are regularly analyzed and presented to the Sentencing Guidelines Advisory Board for evaluation. The Board presents the judiciary, the General Assembly and the public with a current statement of judicial policy and a reliable basis for needed policy changes.

A staff study of the initial effects of guidelines showed a number of desirable changes from earlier sentencing. For example, the test jurisdiction judges seemed to be more consistent in their sentencing of like offenders for like offenses. Defendants with major criminal records received substantially longer





average sentences while first offenders were sentenced to shorter average periods of incarceration.

Use of the guidelines is carefully monitored so that analysis of sentencing will be based on the most accurate information available. The number of guidelines worksheets received is compared to the number which should have been submitted. Each worksheet is edited and, where necessary, corrections are requested. Finally, a percentage of worksheets is compared for accuracy with actual case files.

Evolution of the guidelines will continue to reflect sentencing trends uncovered through frequent analysis of sentencing data.

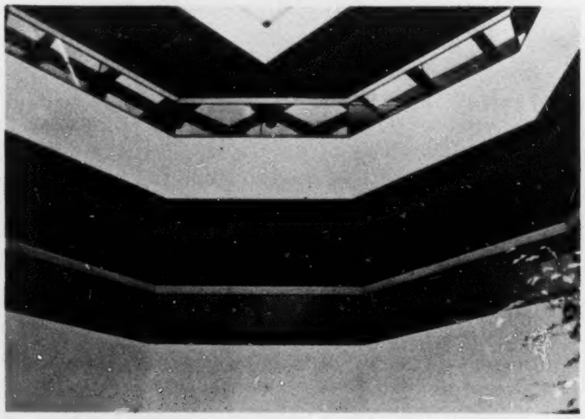
Liaison with the Legislative and Executive Branches

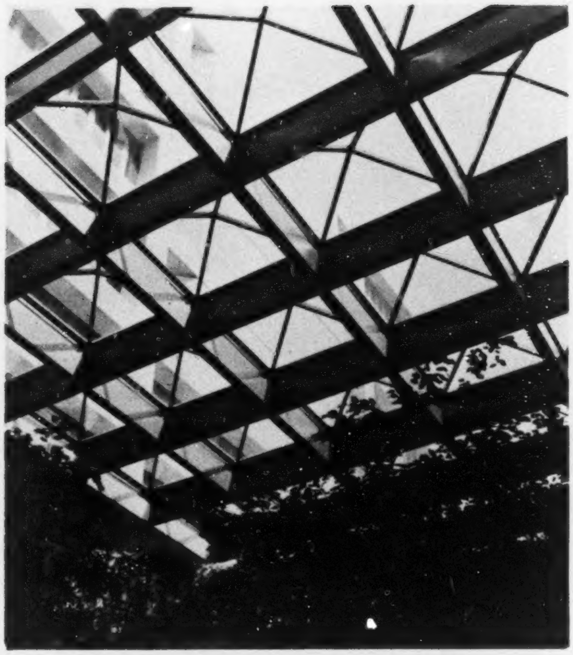
The budget is one example of an important area of liaison with both the executive and legislative branches, since judiciary budget requests pass through both and must be given final approval by the latter. In a number of other areas, including the support of or opposition to legislation, the appointment of judges, and criminal justice and other planning, close contact with one or both of the other branches of government is required. On occasion, liaison with local government is also needed. On a day-to-day working level, this liaison is generally supplied by the state court administrator and other members of the Administrative Office staff as well as staff members of District Court headquarters. With respect to more fundamental policy issues, including presentation of the State of the Judiciary Message to the General Assembly, the Chief Judge takes an active part. The Chairman of the Conference of Circuit Judges and the Chief Judge of the District Court also participate in liaison activities as appropriate.

Circuit Court Administration

A most significant effort in the area of circuit court administration became a reality on January 1, 1983, when the six courts of the century-old Supreme Bench in Baltimore City were consolidated into a single Circuit Court for Baltimore City. Consolidation is still new and preconsolidation goals and objectives are still being addressed. Current efforts focus on maximizing the use of available judicial manpower, creating a climate for possible reduction in nonjudicial personnel requirements through the consolidation of various tasks and responsibilities, and continuing the impetus for the implementation of several new techniques. These techniques include the automation of centralized indexing, case numbering, docketing, financial accounting and a number of management reports plus better overall control of juror selection, management and utilization. In the early part of fiscal 1983, the Administrative Office of the Courts completed a technical assistance study and submitted a suggested organizational structure, a proposed classification and compensation plan, and a staffing assessment report for consideration by the Consolidation Committee.

In fiscal 1982 and fiscal 1983, the Administrative Office of the Courts was requested by the legislature to extend its examination of the staffing needs in the former Supreme Bench Clerks' offices to all clerks' offices in the circuit courts. Staff constraints did not permit this to occur in all circuit courts. Four circuit court clerks' offices were studied and findings were submitted to the legislature in the fall of 1982. They were reviewed and the 1983 legislature directed a continuation of the staffing study in other circuit courts to be conducted by the Department of Fiscal Services of the State Legislature, and assisted by the Office of the Comptroller, the Department of Budget and Fiscal Planning and the Administrative Office of





the Courts. This project will begin in the first part of fiscal 1984.

In May, 1983, Prince George's County implemented a closed-circuit television operation between the circuit court courthouse and the county's detention center. This is the first such use of closed-circuit television by a court in Maryland. Proceedings pertaining to initial appearance and appointment of counsel under procedures required by the Maryland Rules are being transmitted without having to transport the defendants between the courthouse and the detention center. The system will pay for itself in less than a year because of its savings in manpower. Future use of this system will include bond hearings.

Efforts to improve juror selection, management and utilization continued in fiscal 1983 in the circuit courts. The Second Judicial Circuit completed the installation in all its counties of call-in telephone systems for petit jurors to eliminate the former process of telephone calls to each juror to notify them whether or not they were to report for duty. Similar phone-in systems were installed in Allegany, Charles, Calvert, and St. Mary's Counties. The First, Second, and Fourth Judicial Circuits and Prince George's County developed petit juror brochures tailored to meet local concerns and interests for the use of jurors in understanding their respective duties and responsibilities. Juror orientation slide presentations in use in three quarters of Maryland's political subdivisions are being updated as a result of modification in procedures and personnel changes in many of the counties. The Administrative Office of the Courts will continue to offer technical assistance to this production.

Renovations and improvements to circuit court facilities continued on a modest level in fiscal 1983. Additional space for the Circuit Court for Wicomico County became available when the District Court moved out of the courthouse to a city/county government building. A courtroom has been renovated to permit jury trials and a jury assembly room is planned. The additional space gives the circuit court two courtrooms in which jury trials can be conducted and one nonjury hearing room. There are also plans to enlarge the facilities for the clerks' office in the circuit court for Caroline County. Efforts to modernize recording of land records in clerks' offices took place with the installation of minicomputers for indexing in Wicomico, Somerset, and Worcester Counties. The new system replaces an old method of manually typing the names of parties on instruments placed in large index books. Likewise, similar systems are in progress in several counties in the Second Judicial Circuit.

Other items of administrative importance took place in Prince George's County, which expanded its settlement conference program. Further, to improve the dialogue between judges and clerks, the Seventh Judicial Circuit has begun holding meetings every three months between the clerks, the judges, and other court personnel to consider matters of policy and procedure that are of mutual concern.

District Court Administration

by the Chief Judge of the District Court of Maryland
Robert F. Sweeney

In any assessment of the administration of the District Court, it would be difficult to overstate the importance of the 700 clerks, constables, bailiffs, secretaries and others who generally work beyond the courtroom walls. In the fiscal year which con-

cluded on June 30, 1983, 1,376,846 cases were processed in the District Court. Of that massive number of cases, the 86 trial judges of the Court had involvement with approximately 375,000, but to one degree or another, the nonjudicial employees were involved in the processing of every case. For example, in fiscal 1983 only 193,000 motor vehicle cases reached the courtroom for trial by judges, but each of those cases, and the 498,000 cases where the defendant waived trial and paid his fine by mail, required expert and expeditious handling by clerical personnel in the traffic, accounting and computer sections. Similarly, of the 523,000 civil cases filed in the District Court in fiscal 1983, only 57,000 were contested in court, but the clerical responsibility extended not only to those tried in court but to the 466,000 that were disposed of without trial.

Scores of times each year, the Chief Judge and the administrative judges receive letters of praise from citizens of Maryland concerning the Court's clerks, constables, bailiffs and others who perform their work in relative anonymity. These letters, which are always most welcome and always acknowledged, do not, however, provide the best barometer of the efficiency and courtesy of the administrative and clerical staff. Far more meaningful, it would appear, is the virtual absence of complaints from our citizens about the millions of transactions performed by our clerical staff in the processing of cases through the Court.

On July 5, 1971, when the District Court began, all full-time clerical employees of its predecessor courts became employees of the District Court and automatically became members of the classified service. The implementing legislation did not extend classified service status to the nonjudicial employees of the Court who were hired after July 5, 1971. Several years ago the Chief Judge and the administrative judges of the Court recognized the fact that of the 700 clerks, secretaries, bailiffs, constables and similar support personnel then employed in the Court, no more than 200 enjoyed merit system status, with the remaining 500 having little, if any, job security or job protection. To rectify this situation, the General Assembly at the 1982 session, on the recommendation of the Chief Judge of the District Court with the concurrence of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, enacted legislation (Chapter 302 of the Laws of Maryland, 1982) extending classified service status to all nonjudicial employees of the Court who are constitutionally eligible for that status, excepting only the four assistant chief clerks, and the chief internal auditor. Under the Constitution of Maryland, the chief clerk, the twelve administrative clerks and District Court commissioners, cannot be granted classified service status.

It was the intent and purpose of the Chief Judge and the administrative judges of the Court, in sponsoring the 1982 legislation, to give the maximum of job security and protection to the dedicated and capable employees of the Court whose work is so vital to the Court's operations, and the quality of whose service has brought such great credit to the Court.

Assignment of Judges

The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals has the authority to make temporary assignments of active judges to both appellate and trial courts under Article IV, § 18(b) of the Maryland Constitution. In addition, pursuant to Article IV, § 3A and § 1-302 of the Courts Article, the Chief Judge, with approval of a majority of the judges of the Court of Appeals recalls former judges to sit in courts throughout the State.

The placement of active and retired judges filling temporary judicial assignments continued in fiscal 1983. While § 1-302 sets forth certain conditions that limit the extent to which a former judge can be recalled, this reservoir of available judicial manpower has been exceedingly helpful since its enactment by the legislature six years ago. Mobilization of these judges enhances the courts' ability to cope with existing caseloads. This is accomplished without calling upon active, full-time judges, and disrupting schedules, and delaying case disposition.

In fiscal 1983, the Chief Judge assigned three active circuit court judges for temporary judicial assistance to the circuit courts other than their own, for a total of 19 days. These particular outside circuit assignments were made pursuant to a predetermined schedule covering a twelve-month period. This schedule provides the Circuit Administrative Judge with advance notice of the periods for which a particular circuit may be called upon to provide assistance elsewhere. In addition, Circuit Administrative Judges, pursuant to their authority under the Maryland Rules, moved judges within their circuits. Likewise, voluntary exchanges of judges between circuits took place.

Further assistance to the circuit courts was provided by judges of the District Court in fiscal 1983. This assistance consisted of 361 judge days. Included in that figure is 159 judge days provided, as has been since 1973, to the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

Significantly aiding the active circuit court judges is the pool of former circuit court judges eligible to be recalled on a temporary basis. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, with the approval of the Court, recalled five former circuit court judges and one appellate judge to serve in the circuit courts for 179 judge days at an approximate cost of $42,320. Of the total, 160 judge days were provided to the Circuit Court for Baltimore City to assist that court in coping with the ever increasing caseload of criminal cases.

Through the constitutional authority vested in him, the Chief Judge of the District Court made assignments internal to that Court to address unfilled vacancies, backlog, and extended illnesses. In fiscal 1983, 420 assignments were made within that Court that totaled 507 judge days. In addition, the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, with the approval of that Court, recalled seven former District Court judges to that Court totaling 131 judge days for an approximate cost of $26,270. This represents the greatest utilization of former judges in the District Court since the law was enacted in 1977.

At the appellate level, maximum use of available judicial manpower from all court levels continued in fiscal 1983. In the Court of Special Appeals, the backlog was addressed by a number of administrative steps taken by the Court such as limiting oral argument, assistance by a central professional staff, and prehearing conferences. Further, the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals exercised his authority by designating appellate judges to sit in both appellate courts to hear specific cases. Three former appellate judges were recalled to assist both courts for a total of 86 judge days at a cost of $20,550. Even with this assistance, it was necessary for the Chief Judge to assign 12 active circuit court judges to the Court of Special Appeals for a total of 14 judge days to assist that court in coping with extended vacancies, illnesses, and caseload.

State of the Judiciary Message to a Joint Session of the General Assembly of Maryland

Chief Judge Robert C. Murphy
January 26, 1983

The acme of judicial distinction, according to the great Chief Justice John Marshall, is "the ability to look a lawyer straight in the eyes for two hours and not to hear a damned word he says." The acme of legislative distinction, on the other hand, is the ability to listen with rapt attention to all that I tell you and to cast your votes accordingly. Like Walter Mitty of literary fame, I, too, have my fantasies—a dream that someday all I ask of you will be summarily granted, no questions asked, and that in this grand gesture of trust and confidence Senator Lapides will be out front on a white horse leading the charge on the judiciary's behalf.

In a more serious vein, I assure you that the judges of Maryland well recognize that this distinguished body is representative of the popular will of the people of Maryland and that consequently we must fully justify our needs to you. It is an exercise which we welcome, for with it comes the opportunity to advise you of our hopes, our aspirations, of our most pressing concerns, and at the same time to seek your assistance in the realization of our goals and in the resolution of the numerous complex problems with which we are presently plagued. All our citizens, of course, not just legislators, judges and lawyers, have a vital stake in the judicial branch of government, for in our tripartite system, it is the fundamental mission of the judiciary—its core purpose —to secure the right of every citizen to fair and equal justice under the law—a profound principle upon which our republic was founded and under which it has flourished so successfully for so many years. Indeed, if we have a national religion, it is founded upon that noble belief.

Our State enjoys a long history of adherence to the doctrine of separation of governmental powers —that each of the three great branches of government is supreme in its field, none being subordinate to the others (although at this time of year the legislature seems more equal than the other branches). There is also a long history of great cooperation and shared concern among the three branches of government, which has played a major role in Maryland's reputation for sound, prudent and effective government. In keeping with these traditions, ***you responded favorably to a suggestion which I made during my last State of the Judiciary message in January of 1981 that you create, by joint resolution, a Commission comprised of individuals truly knowledgeable in the ways and workings of our judicial system to study various aspects of the operations of the judicial branch of government and to determine what, if any, modifications were needed to make the system function more efficiently.*** Consistent with the terms of Joint Resolution No. 25 of that year, a sixteen-member Commission was established comprised of six outstanding legislators, including the Chairmen of the Senate Judicial Proceedings and House Judiciary Committees, three of Maryland's most eminent judges, a number of distinguished citizens, community leaders and members of the Maryland Bar. Designated as Chairman of the Commission was a lawyer of most uncommon ability—Charles O. Fisher, Sr. of Westminster —a former President of the Maryland State Bar Association and a man whose qualities of patience and courtesy added immeasurably to the effective manner in which the Commission undertook its work.

In your mandate to the Commission, you directed that it study, among other matters, whether the State's trial courts of general jurisdiction, that is, the circuit courts of the counties and of Baltimore City, should be consolidated into a single unified circuit court of Maryland, funded entirely by the State, rather than by each political subdivision, as existing law now requires; whether jurisdiction in civil, criminal and juvenile cases should be reallocated in any manner among the circuit courts and the District Court of Maryland; whether six-person juries, rather than the traditional number of twelve, should be utilized in civil cases in the circuit courts of the State and in the District Court; whether nonincarcerable motor vehicle offenses should be decriminalized, and adjudicated, not by judges, but by nonjudicial hearing officers either in the judicial or executive branches of government. You also particularly directed that the Commission focus its attention on the de novo appeal process, which has been of such great concern to Maryland judges; and whether the structure of our appellate courts was sound, or whether jurisdiction between the two appellate courts should be reallocated.

Faithful to its mission, the Commission conducted twenty public meetings throughout the State over a fifteen-month period, hearing from a total of sixty-nine witnesses. ***In its report, a copy of which each of you now has, the Commission made a number of***

Court Related Units

Board of Law Examiners

In Maryland the various courts were originally authorized to examine persons seeking to be admitted to the practice of law. The examination of attorneys remained a function of the courts until 1898 when the State Board of Law Examiners was created (Chapter 139, Laws of 1898.) The Board is presently composed of seven lawyers appointed by the Court of Appeals.

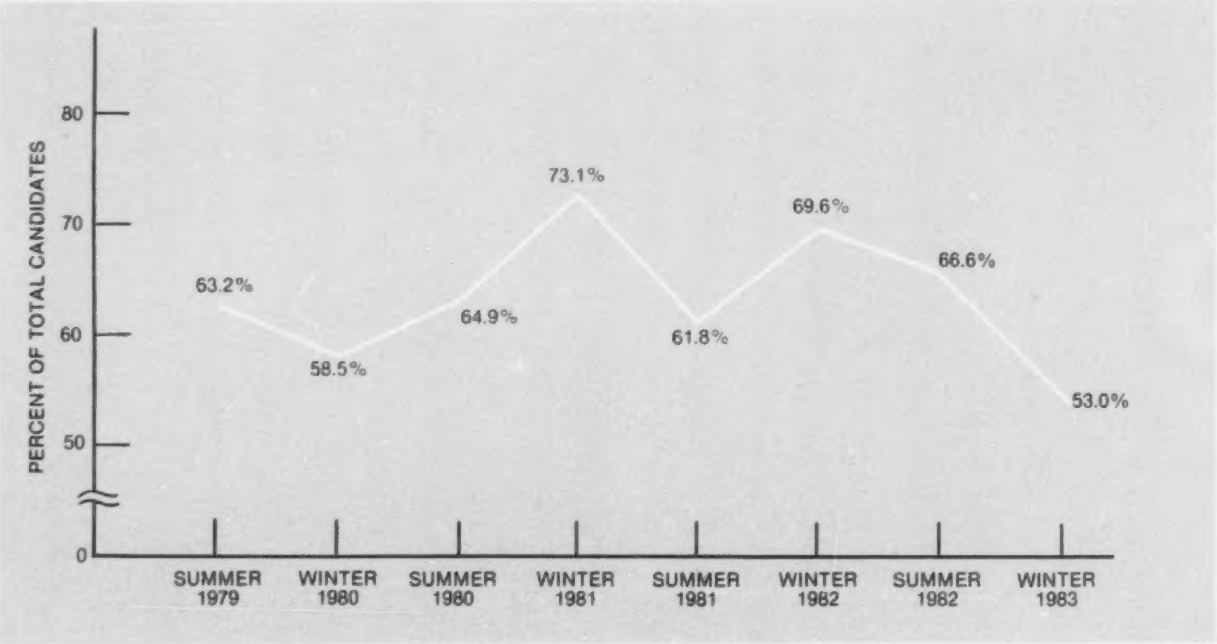
The Board and its staff administer bar examinations twice annually during the last weeks of February and July. Each is a two-day examination of not more than twelve hours nor less than nine hours' writing time.

Commencing with the summer 1972 examination and pursuant to rules adopted by the Court of Appeals, the Board adopted, as part of the overall examination, the Multistate Bar Examination. This is the nationally recognized law examination consisting of multiple-choice type questions and answers, prepared and graded under the direction of the National Conference of Bar Examiners. The MBE test now occupies the second day of the examination with the first day devoted to the traditional essay examination, prepared and graded by the Board.

The MBE test is now used in forty-eight jurisdictions. It is a six-hour test that covers six subjects: contracts, criminal law, evidence, real property, torts and constitutional law.

Pursuant to the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar, the subjects covered by the Board's test (essay examination) shall be within, but need not include, all of the following subject areas: agency, business associations, commercial transactions, constitutional law, contract, criminal law and procedure, evidence, Maryland civil procedure, property and torts. Beginning with the July, 1983 examination, the subject of professional responsibility was added to the list of subjects on the Board's essay test. Single questions may encompass more than one subject area and subjects are not specifically labeled on the examination paper.

The results of the examinations given during



Ratio (percent) of successful candidates to total candidates taking the bar examination.

fiscal 1983 are as follows: a total of 806 candidates sat for the July, 1982 examination with 537 (66.6 percent) obtaining a passing grade, while 537 sat for the February, 1983 examination with 285 (53.0 percent) being successful. Passing percentages for the two previous fiscal years are as follows: July, 1980, 64.9 percent and February, 1981, 73.1 percent; July, 1981, 61.8 percent and February, 1982, 69.6 percent.

In addition to administering two regular bar examinations per year, the Board also processes applications for admission filed under Rule 14 which governs out-of-state attorney applicants who must take and pass an attorney examination. That examination is an essay type test limited in scope and subject matter to the rules in Maryland which govern practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases and also the Code of Professional Responsibility. The test is of three hours' duration and is administered on the first day of the regularly scheduled bar examination.

At the attorney examination administered in July, 1982, 81 applicants took the examination for the first time along with 17 who had been unsuccessful on a prior examination for a total of 98 applicants. Out of this number 62 passed. This represents a passing rate of 63.3 percent.

In February, 1983, 86 new applicants took the examination for the first time along with 24 applicants who had been unsuccessful on a prior examination for a total of 110 applicants. Out of this number 98 passed. This represents a passing rate of 89.1 percent.

By Order of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, dated January 22, 1982, the requirement that all applicants be domiciliaries of the State of Maryland by time of admission to the bar was abolished.

Rules Committee

The Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure, usually called the Rules Committee, was originally appointed in 1946 by the Court of Appeals to succeed an ad hoc Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure created in 1940. Its membership consists of judges, lawyers, and a court clerk. The Committee meets regularly to recommend amendments and additions to the rules of the Court of Appeals governing practice, procedure, and judicial administration in the courts of the State of Maryland.

The major activity of the Rules Committee continues to be the reorganization and revision of the Maryland Rules of Procedure. In the past year, the Committee published and distributed to members of the Maryland bar and judiciary, for review and comment, a Tentative Draft of rules to replace Chapters 1 (General Provisions), 100 (Commencement of Action and Process), 200 (Parties), 300 (Pleading), 400 (Depositions and Discovery), 500 (Trial), 600 (Judgment), and parts of Chapter 1100 (Special Proceedings) of the Maryland Rules of Procedure. The Committee tentatively approved revised criminal rules for the circuit courts and the District Court and has commenced consideration of proposed probate rules.

In its 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th and 81st Reports, the Committee submitted to the Court of Appeals some rule changes and additions considered necessary without awaiting completion of the reorganization project. Pursuant to the 77th Report, new Rule 922 was added to Chapter 900 of the Maryland Rules of Procedure to provide a procedure for intervention in juvenile causes.

Pursuant to the 78th Report, Rules 881 and 1081 were amended to provide for an allowance of printing costs, determined by application of a standard page rate set by the Court of Appeals, in lieu of an allowance of printing costs actually incurred. Rules 832 and 1032 were deleted to remove the requirement for filing a statement of printing costs, and Rules 882 and 1082 were amended by deletion of the no longer necessary reference to unreasonably expensive printing costs.

Pursuant to the 79th Report, new Rule 1029 was added to Chapter 1000 of the Maryland Rules of Procedure to provide a procedure for an expedited appeal in the Court of Special Appeals. Rules 1023 and 1028 were amended to except from their requirements cases in which the expedited appeal procedure is followed.

Pursuant to the 80th Report, Rule 20 of the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar of Maryland was amended to provide a procedure for special admission of out-of-state attorneys in cases pending before administrative agencies and commissions in Maryland.

Pursuant to the 81st Report, the rules in Chapter 1100 (Special Proceedings), Subtitle D (Adoption and Related Proceedings) were amended so as to be consistent with Code, Article 16, §§67 through 86 as amended by Acts of 1982.

In its 82nd Report, the Committee submitted to the Court of Appeals the Proposed Revision of the Maryland Rules of Procedure to replace the rules in Chapters 1 (General Provisions) through 600 (Judgments) and parts of Chapter 1100 (Special Proceedings) of the Maryland Rules of Procedure. It also submitted a proposed amendment to Rule 1012 to correlate this Rule governing the time for filing an appeal and the Proposed Title 2, Chapter 500 Rules governing post judgment motions.

On March 7, 1983, the Honorable John F. McAuliffe, who has served as a member of the Rules Committee since 1974, was appointed Chairman of the Committee to fill the vacancy created by the death of the Honorable J. Dudley Digges. Judge Digges served as a member of the Committee from 1962 to 1969 and as Chairman of the Committee from March, 1982 until his death on February 25, 1983.

State Law Library

The objective of the Maryland State Law Library is to provide an optimum level of support for all the legal and general reference research activities of the Court of Appeals, Court of Special Appeals, and other court-related units within the judiciary. A full range of information services is also extended to every branch of State government and to citizens throughout Maryland.

Originally established by an act of the legislature in 1827, the Library is now governed by a Library Committee whose powers include appointment of the director of the Library as well as general rule-making authority.

With a collection in excess of 160,000 volumes, this specialized facility offers researchers access to three distinct and comprehensive libraries of law, general reference/government documents and Maryland history and genealogy. Of special note are the Library's holdings of state and federal government publications which adds tremendous latitude to the scope of research materials found in most law libraries. An additional research tool available to court and other State legal personnel is Mead Data Central's, computer assisted legal research service, Lexis.

Over the past two years, the Library has made substantial improvements to its collections. The Library now contains holdings of all the out-of-state codes and official state court reports.

A three-year project at the point of conclusion is the classification and recataloging of the entire 15,000 volume legal treatise collection. When completed in the spring of 1984, all of the legal texts will have Library of Congress classification numbers which basically arranges the collection by subject. The Library has been utilizing, for the first time, the automated cataloging library services of OCLC, Inc., and substantially improved the timeliness and cost effectiveness of this vital library service.

Additional technical assistance was given to five circuit court libraries in the development of library services and the continuation of a microfiching program initiated in fiscal 1982. This filming project of the record extracts and briefs from the Court of Appeals and Court of Special Appeals commenced with the 1980 September Terms of Court. The Library supplies a total of 14 current subscriptions to these appellate briefs.

During the past year the Library has had the good fortune of participating in RSVP (Retired Senior Volunteer Program) through Anne Arundel County. This program has provided the Library with a number of part-time volunteers who have initiated and completed a number of important indexing and clerical projects.

As a part of its public relations and information dissemination effort, the Library continued the publication of the bimonthly *Recent Acquisitions of the Maryland State Law Library* and also published a new and expanded *Guide to the Resources and Services of the Maryland State Law Library*. With the assistance of a graduate student intern, the Library has also drafted and will be submitting a grant proposal to support the videotape production of a project called "Public Access to the Law." Basically, the series of tapes planned would provide a primer for students and the public in the use of publically accessible law libraries.

Located on the first floor of the Courts of Appeal Building, the Library is open to the public Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.; Thursday, 8:30 a.m.–9:00 p.m. and Saturday, 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY USE
Fiscal 1983

Reference Inquiries	**5,600**
Volumes circulated to patrons	**2,300**
Interlibrary Loan Requests filled	**320**
Saturday attendance	**1,580**

Attorney Grievance Commission

The Attorney Grievance Commission was created in 1975 by the Court of Appeals under the BV Rules to supervise and administer the discipline and inactive status of lawyers. The Commission consists of eight lawyers and two lay persons appointed by the Court of Appeals for four-year terms. No member can serve two consecutive four-year terms. Members of the Commission serve without compensation.

The Chairman is designated by the Court of Appeals. The Commission appoints a lawyer to serve as bar counsel and principal executive officer of the disciplinary system. This appointment of the bar counsel is subject to the approval of the Court of Appeals. Duties of the bar counsel and staff include: investigation of all matters involving possible misconduct; prosecution of disciplinary proceedings; and investigation of petitions for reinstatement.

By the same Rule of Court, the Court of Appeals also established a disciplinary fund to cover expenses of the Commission. This fund consists of the annual assessments of bar members which is a condition precedent to the practice of law.

The BV Rules also provide for a Review Board and Inquiry Committee to act upon disciplinary cases. The Review Board consists of eighteen persons, fifteen attorneys and three lay members from the State at large. Members serve three-year terms.

Summary of Disciplinary Action

	1978 -79	1979 -80	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83
Inquires Received	510	627	811	741	1,052
Complaints Received	449	349	295	326	280
Complaints Concluded	316	427	355	337	269
Disciplinary Action Taken:					
Disbarred	6	3	4	8	11
Disbarred by Consent	5	7	6	2	5
Suspension	5	4	3	4	3
Public Reprimand	7	1	1	2	3
Private Reprimand	18	13	7	7	8
Placed on Inactive Status	1	0	2	3	0
Dismissed by Court	1	0	7	4	3
Petitions for Reinstatement	0	3	0	3	0
Number of Attorneys	42	31	28	33	33

Judges are not permitted to be members of the Board. The Inquiry Committee also consists of both attorney and lay members.

These bodies, who are able to process complaints, with few delays, have relieved the caseload of the Attorney Grievance Commission. However, since the number of disbarred lawyers has increased this year, the bar counsel is able to devote a greater part of his efforts to these more complex cases.

The Commission continues to provide financial support for the Lawyer Counseling program of the Maryland State Bar Association. Complaints against lawyers sometimes result from mental illness or dependence on alcohol or drugs. The bar counsel finds referrals to the counseling program helpful in avoiding more serious disciplinary problems.

During the year, the Commission published a brochure, prepared by nonlawyers from the Commission and Inquiry Committee, which informs Marylanders about the disciplinary system and its purposes. The brochure will have wide distribution. In very clear terms, it tells when and how to file a complaint against an attorney. These members are also preparing an article for publication in the *Maryland Bar Journal* and a manual for new Inquiry Committee members.

The Commission and bar counsel regularly communicate with Maryland lawyers and the public in a variety of ways. They publish articles on disciplinary matters in the *Maryland Bar Journal*, instruct continuing legal education seminars, address public school and bar association meetings, and appear before court-related agencies. Efforts are continually made to inform attorneys and clients of how disciplinary infractions arise. Increasing awareness may reduce the number of unintended infractions of disciplinary rules.

Through the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Court of Appeals, the Commission was provided new larger offices. The Commission also installed a toll free telephone number for incoming calls from anywhere in Maryland for the convenience of complainants and the volunteers who serve in the system.

Although the Commission's expenses exceeded income this year, and the Commission will again operate at a deficit in fiscal 1984, no increase in the amount of the assessment has been necessary. The Commission expects, however, that an increase in the assessment, which is now $44, may be needed in fiscal 1985.

Clients' Security Trust Fund

A statute enacted in 1965 empowers the Court of Appeals to provide by rule for the operation of the Clients' Security Trust Fund. It requires an annual assessment from lawyers as a condition precedent to the practice of law in the State of Maryland. Rules of the Court of Appeals that are now in effect are codified as Rule 1228, Maryland Rules of Procedure.

The purpose of the Clients' Security Trust Fund is to maintain the integrity and protect the name of the legal profession. It reimburses clients for losses to the extent authorized by these rules and deemed proper and reasonable by the trustees. This includes losses caused by misappropriation of funds by members of the Maryland bar acting either as attorneys or as fiduciaries except to the extent to which they are bonded.

Seven trustees are appointed by the Court of Appeals from the Maryland bar. One trustee is appointed from each of the first five Appellate Judicial Circuits and two from the Sixth Appellate Judicial Circuit. One additional lay trustee is appointed by the Court of Appeals from the State at large. Trustees serve on a staggered seven-year basis.

The Clients' Security Trust Fund began its seventeenth year on July 1, 1982, with a fund balance of $912,464.42, as compared to a fund balance of $843,579.69 for July 1, 1981. The Fund ended its seventeenth year on June 30, 1983, with a fund balance of $1,042,684.63. This figure was $912,464.42 on June 30, 1982. Interest income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1983, was $123,815.38 and $114,871.00 was collected from assessments. There were 13,206 lawyers subject to the annual assessment.

During fiscal 1983, the Trustees approved and paid thirteen claims which amounted to $45,549.85. There are twelve pending active claims with a current liability exposure of approximately $157,487.00.

Judicial Conferences

The Maryland Judicial Conference

The Maryland Judicial Conference was organized in 1945 by the Honorable Ogle Marbury, then Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. It presently exists under provisions of Maryland Rule 1226, which direct it "to consider the status of judicial business in the various courts, to devise means for relieving congestion of dockets where it may be necessary, to consider improvements of practice and procedure in the courts, to consider and recommend legislation, and to exchange ideas with respect to the improvement of the administration of justice in Maryland and the judicial system in Maryland."

The Conference consists of the 212 judges of the Court of Appeals, the Court of Special Appeals, the circuit courts for the counties and Baltimore City, and the District Court of Maryland. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is its chairman; the State Court Administrator is its executive secretary. The Conference meets annually in plenary session. Between these sessions, its work is conducted by an Executive Committee and by a number of other committees, as established by the Executive Committee, in consultation with the Chief Judge. In general, the chairmen and members of these committees are appointed by the chairman of the Executive Committee, in consultation with the Chief Judge. The various committees are provided staff support by personnel of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of 17 judges elected by their peers from all court levels in the State. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals serves as an ex-officio nonvoting member. It elects its own chairperson and vice-chairperson. Its major functions are to "perform the functions of the Conference" between plenary sessions and to submit "recommendations for the improvement of the administration of justice" in Maryland to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the full Conference as appropriate. The Executive Committee may also submit recommendations to the Governor, the General Assembly, or both of them. These recommendations are transmitted through the Chief Judge and the Court of Appeals, and are forwarded to the Governor or General Assembly, or both, with any comments or additional recommendations deemed appropriate by the Chief Judge or the Court.

During fiscal 1983, the Executive Committee elected the Honorable Kenneth A. Wilcox, District Administrative Judge of District Three of the District Court, as its chairperson and the Honorable Edward O. Weant, Jr., Associate Judge of the Court of Special Appeals, as its vice-chairperson. In July, 1983, the Honorable Guy J. Cicone, Associate Judge of the Circuit Court for Howard County, was elected vice-chairperson upon the resignation of Judge Weant from the Committee.

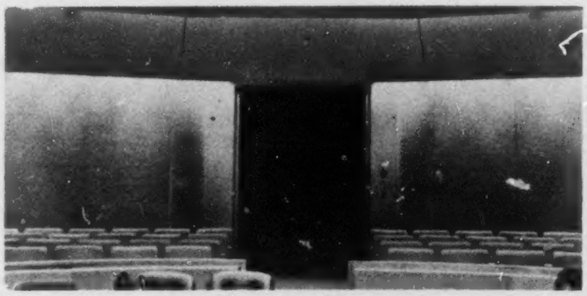
The Executive Committee met almost monthly and planned the 1983 Maryland Judicial Conference and reviewed the work of the various Conference committees. The Executive Committee worked as a legislative committee referring many matters to the General Assembly for action.

Meeting of the Maryland Judicial Conference

The 1983 meeting of the Maryland Judicial Conference was held on May 19-21, 1983, in Montgomery County at the Bethesda Marriott Hotel. At the business meeting of the Conference, the Honorable Richard P. Gilbert, Chief Judge of the Court of Special Appeals, was elected Conference vice-chairman.

A report requiring action was presented by the Committee on Sentencing and Corrections. After a presentation by the Honorable Marshall A. Levin, chairman of the committee, the Conference voted to extend sentencing guidelines to all circuit courts.

A full day of the Conference was devoted to proposed rules changes recommended by the Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure. This is part of the reorganization and revision of the



← Courtrooms
← Lobby
→ Circuit Court
Judges' Chambers

Maryland Rules. Presentations and discussions were led by the Honorable John F. McAuliffe, chairman of the Rules Committee, Albert D. Brault, Esq., Paul V. Niemeyer, Esq., and Linda M. Richards, Esq.

Judges also participated in analyses of recent Maryland appellate decisions. They selected small group sessions on eight different cases including: capital punishment, *Tichnell v. State*; physical appearance and self-incrimination, *Andrews v. State*; civil contempt for nonsupport, *Elzey v. Elzey*; marital property, *Harper v. Harper*; disorderly conduct and resisting arrest, *Diehl v. State*; notice after repossession, *Maryland National Bank v. Wathen*; double jeopardy, *West v. State*; and impeachment of a witness, *Reese v. State*.

Conference of Circuit Judges

The Conference of Circuit Judges, established under the authority of Maryland Rule 1207, makes recommendations on the administration of the circuit courts. Members include the eight Circuit Administrative Judges and one judge elected from each of the eight circuits for a two-year term. The chairman also is elected by the Conference for a two-year period. This selection of members by the elective process has resulted in a more representative body of the circuit court bench. In fiscal 1983, the Conference met five times to address various concerns of the circuit court judges. The following highlights some of the more important matters considered by the Conference of Circuit Judges.

The Conference:

1. **Urges coordinated supportive effort to remove circuit court judges from the competitive election process.**

One of the major recommendations of the *Report of the Commission to Study the Judicial Branch of Government* is to remove circuit court judges from the competitive election process. Though not a new issue for the circuit court bench, the Conference again discussed the matter and unanimously adopted a resolution urging that a coordinated effort be undertaken to gain support for this idea. To this end, the Conference recommended that such effort be coordinated by the Maryland Judicial Conference's Committee on Public Awareness.

2. **Endorses the development of a uniform commitment form.**

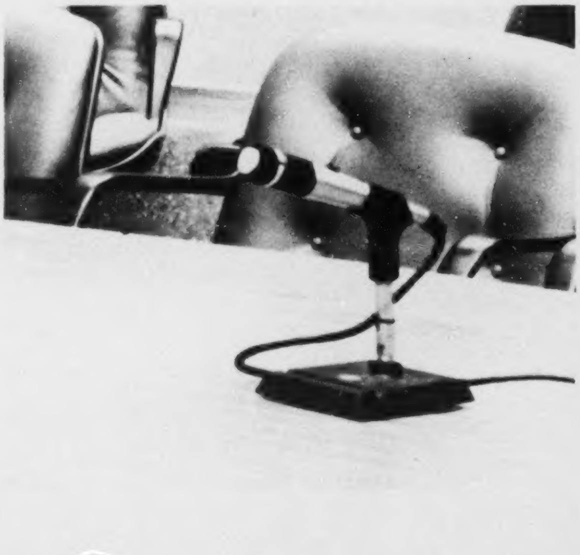
The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services requested the Conference to support development of a uniform commitment form for all agencies. This would eliminate the many different types of commitment forms now in use at the circuit court level. The Conference endorsed the development of such a form in principle and urged the formation of a committee to devise a document. The committee has been formed and consists of representatives from different segments of the criminal justice system including the circuit courts and the District Court and is chaired by a representative of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

3. **Forms a joint judiciary-clerk committee.**

During the past several years, the Conference has considered many matters regarding the interpretation and application of rules and procedures which affect the operation of the circuit court clerks' offices. The Conference invited a representative from the Maryland Court Clerks' Association to participate at Conference meetings. However, the Conference believes there is still a need for expanded dialogue and unanimously voted to establish a standing committee of Conference members and clerks to address matters of mutual concern.

4. **Establishes a committee to study court reporting technologies.**

Responding to legislative concern about the increase



in expenditures in the cost of transcripts produced for appeal at the circuit court level, the Conference Chairman appointed a subcommittee to study the problem. This study will include technologies presently used in transcript production such as electronic recording. A report will be made to Chief Judge Murphy during the next fiscal year in time for the 1984 legislative session.

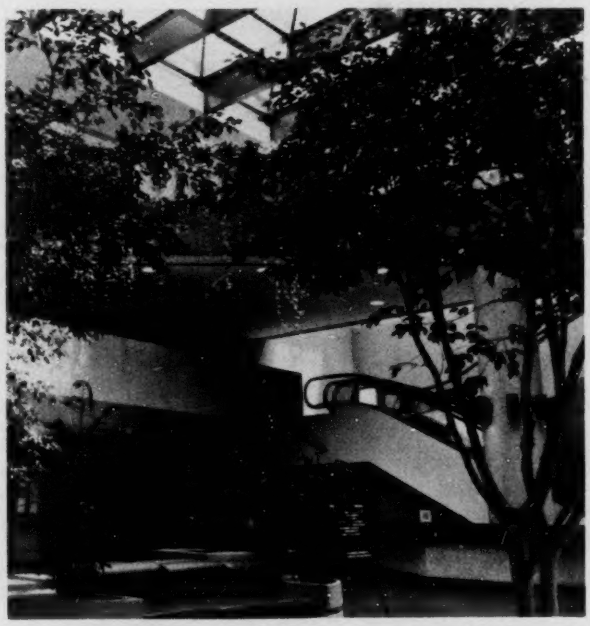
5. Coordinates legislative activity.
During the 1983 legislative session, the Conference expressed its support for and opposition to various legislative proposals. One legislative proposal that was enacted during the 1983 session had its genesis with the Conference. It supported an amendment to the "escape" statute, Article 27, § 139. The subject covered by the Maryland Legislature is reported as Chapter 155 in that section of this report on "1983 Legislation Affecting the Courts."

The Conference also supported various Maryland Judicial Conference proposals. However, it opposed legislation that would require, rather than make optional as under the present laws, the use of motor vehicle driver's licenses in addition to lists of registered voters in the juror selection process. The Conference also opposed legislation that would have given priority to the scheduling of certain adoption proceedings involved with the termination of parental rights. Both of these bills failed.

The Conference also referred to the Executive Committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference various legislative proposals for introduction in the 1984 legislative session dealing with consent in foreign adoptions, limiting the number of parcels that may be included in a bill of complaint in foreclosure of equity redemption cases, and amending Article 27, § 11E on sentencing in cases of assaults by inmates in correctional institutions.

6. Urges rules changes.
The Conference referred to the Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Court of Appeals various proposals to amend certain Maryland rules. The first dealt with the applicability of Rule 1299 to a court reporter's notes, specifically with respect to storage and disposition. The second matter concerned the interpretation and application of Rule 596 h 1 (Master-Exceptions—Time for Filing) and Rule 107 b (Service of Process Outside the State —Time for Pleading After Service) as it relates to the time period within which an exception to a Master's report must be filed. Both are presently pending before the Rules Committee.

7. Meets with agency officials.
The Conference met with the Commissioner of the Division of Correction of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, who outlined the complex problems with which the Department is faced, particularly in the area of overcrowding. The Department continues to be faced with a dilemma. It is unable to enhance program efforts in the areas of rehabilitation and, at the same time, accommodate the large number of individuals in facilities already inadequate to house them. Also, the Conference met with personnel from the Maryland Division of Parole and Probation who likewise presented their problems in handling increased caseloads with inadequate staff to perform and sustain services. Finally, the Conference met with officials of the Department of Human Resources on the subject of the Federal Adoption and the Child Welfare Act and the manner in which the judiciary can lend its support to implementation in Maryland.



Appointment, Discipline and Removal of Judges

Under the Maryland Constitution, when a vacancy in a judicial office occurs, or when a new judgeship is created, the Governor normally is entitled to appoint an individual to fill the office.

The Constitution also provides certain basic qualifications for judicial office. These include: Maryland citizenship; residency in Maryland for at least five years and in the appropriate circuit, District or county, for at least six months; registration as a qualified voter; admission to practice law in Maryland; and the minimum age of 30. In addition, a judicial appointee must be selected from those lawyers "who are most distinguished for integrity, wisdom, and sound legal knowledge."

Although the Constitution sets forth these basic qualifications, it provides the Governor with no guidance as to how he is to go about exercising his discretion in making judicial appointments. Maryland governors have themselves filled that gap, however, by establishing Judicial Nominating Commissions.

Judicial Nominating Commissions

Before 1971, Maryland governors exercised their powers to appoint judges subject only to such advice as a particular governor might wish to obtain from bar associations, legislators, lawyers, influential politicians, or others. Because of dissatisfaction with this process, as well as concern with other aspects of judicial selection and retention procedures in Maryland, the Maryland State Bar Association for many years pressed for the adoption of some form of what is generally known as "merit selection" procedures.

In 1970, these efforts bore fruit when former Governor Marvin Mandel, by Executive Order, established a statewide Judicial Nominating Commission to propose nominees for appointment to the appellate courts, and eight regional Trial Court Nominating Commissions to perform the same function with respect to trial court vacancies. These nine commissions began operations in 1971, and since then, each judicial vacancy filled pursuant to the governor's appointing power has been filled from a list of nominees submitted by a nominating commission.

As presently structured, under an Executive Order issued by Governor Harry Hughes on June 8, 1979, and amended April 24, 1982, each of the nine commissions consists of six lawyer members elected by other lawyers within designated geographical areas; six lay members appointed by the Governor; and a chairperson, who may be either a lawyer or a lay person, appointed by the Governor. The Administrative Office of the Courts acts as a secretariat to all commissions and provides them with staff and logistical support.

When a judicial vacancy occurs or is about to occur, the Administrative Office of the Courts notifies the appropriate commission and places announcements in *The Daily Record*. Notice of the vacancy is also sent to the Maryland State Bar Association and local bar association.

The Commission then meets and considers the applications and other relevant information, such as recommendations from bar associations or individual citizens. Each candidate is interviewed either by the full Commission or by the Commission panels. After discussion of the candidates, the Commission prepares a list of those it deems to be "legally and professionally most fully qualified" for judicial office. This list is prepared by secret written ballot. No Commission may vote unless at least nine of its 13 members are present. An applicant may be included on the list if he or she obtains seven or more votes. The list is then forwarded to the Governor who is bound by the Executive Order to make his appointment from the Commission list.

During fiscal 1983, 17 vacancies occurred, five of which were not filled until fiscal 1984. This compares to 25 vacancies in fiscal 1982, two of which were not filled until fiscal 1983. The Appellate Judicial Nominating Commission met three times during fiscal 1983. The Third and Eighth Judicial Nominating Commissions met four and five times, respectively. Two meetings were held by the Trial Court Commissions for the First, Sixth and Seventh Circuits.

The accompanying table gives comparative statistics pertaining to vacancies, number of applicants, and number of nominees over the past seven fiscal years. In reviewing the number of applicants and the number of nominees, it should be noted that under the Executive Order, a pooling system is used. Under this pooling system, persons nominated as fully qualified for appointment to a particular court level are automatically submitted again to the Governor, along with any additional nominees, for new vacancies on that particular court that occur within 12

Judicial Nominating Commission Statistics
Judicial Vacancies and Nominees from Fiscal 1977 to Fiscal 1983

		Court of Appeals	Court of Special Appeals	Circuit Courts/ Supreme Bench	District Court	TOTAL
FY 1977	Vacancies	0	0	6	15	21[a]
	Applicants	0	0	36	94	130
	Nominees	0	0	15	32	47
FY 1978	Vacancies	1	3	17	9	30[b]
	Applicants	13	25	130	150	318
	Nominees	5	12	47	40	104
FY 1979	Vacancies	1	1	7	11	20[c]
	Applicants	4	25	38	67	134
	Nominees	4	6	18	31	59
FY 1980	Vacancies	1	0	13	11	25[d]
	Applicants	5	0	87	135	227
	Nominees	3	0	27	28	58
FY 1981	Vacancies	0	0	3	10	13[e]
	Applicants	0	0	30[f]	69[f]	99[f]
	Nominees	0	0	6[f]	24[f]	30[f]
FY 1982	Vacancies	1	1	12	11	25[g]
	Applicants	5	7	96[f]	142[f]	250[f]
	Nominees	4	4	26[f]	30[f]	64[f]
FY 1983	Vacancies	0	4	8	5	17[h]
	Applicants	0	32	74[f]	70[f]	176[f]
	Nominees	0	16	17[f]	22[f]	55[f]

[a] In Fiscal 1977, three new vacancies occurred but were not filled until FY 78. Four additional vacancies that occurred in FY 76 were filled.

[b] In Fiscal 1978, all vacancies that occurred during the year were filled. Three additional vacancies that occurred in FY 77 were filled.

[c] In Fiscal 1979, two additional vacancies occurred during the fiscal year, but were not filled until FY 80.

[d] In Fiscal 1980, three new vacancies occurred during the fiscal year but were not filled during that year. Two vacancies that occurred in FY 79 were filled.

[e] In Fiscal 1981, three vacancies were filled that had occurred in Fiscal 1980.

[f] Because of the pooling arrangements available under the Executive Order during the past three fiscal years, the number of applicants and nominees in these years may be somewhat understated. The numbers given in the chart do not include individuals whose names were available for consideration by the Governor pursuant to the pooling arrangement.

[g] Three vacancies that occurred in FY 81 were filled in FY 82. Two vacancies that occurred in FY 82 were not filled until FY 83.

[h] Five vacancies that occurred in FY 83 were not filled until FY 84.

months of the date of initial nomination. The table does not reflect these pooling arrangements. It shows new applicants and new nominees only.

Of the four vacancies on the Court of Special Appeals, one was filled from the private bar, one from state government, and two were appointed from the circuit court bench. Five of the eight circuit court vacancies were filled in fiscal 1983; three were appointed from the District Court and two from the private bar.

Removal and Discipline of Judges

Every Maryland judge is subject to mandatory retirement at age 70. In addition, judges of the appellate courts run periodically in noncompetitive elections. A judge who does not receive the majority of the votes cast in such an election is removed from office. Judges from the circuit courts of the counties and Baltimore City must run periodically in regular elections. If a judge is challenged in such an election and the challenger wins, the judge is removed from office. District Court judges face Senate reconfirmation every ten years. A judge who is not reconfirmed by the Senate is removed from office. In addition, there are from six to seven other methods that may be employed to remove a judge from office:

1. The Governor may remove a judge "on conviction in a court of law for incompetency, willful neglect of duty, misbehavior in office, or any other crime . . ."
2. The Governor may remove a judge on the "address of the General Assembly" if two-thirds of each House concur in the address, and if the accused has been notified of the charges against him and has had an opportunity to make his defense.
3. The General Assembly may remove a judge by two-thirds vote of each House, and with the Governor's concurrence, by reason of "physical or mental infirmity . . ."
4. The General Assembly may remove a judge through the process of impeachment.
5. The Court of Appeals may remove a judge upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities.
6. Upon conviction of receiving a bribe in order to influence a judge in the performance of official duties, the judge is "forever . . . disqualified for holding any office of trust or profit in this State" and thus presumably removed from office.
7. Article XV, § 2 of the Constitution, adopted in 1974, may provide another method to remove elected judges. It provides for automatic suspension of an "elected official of the State" who is convicted or enters a *nolo* plea for a crime which is a felony or which is a misdemeanor related to his public duties and involves moral turpitude. If the conviction becomes final, the officer is automatically removed from office.

Despite the availability of other methods, only the fifth one has actually been used within recent memory. Since the use of this method involves the Commission on Judicial Disabilities, which also has the power to recommend discipline less severe than removal, it is useful to examine that commission.

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities was established by constitutional amendment in 1966 and strengthened in 1970; its powers were further clarified in a 1974 constitutional amendment. The Commission is empowered to investigate complaints, conduct hearings, or take informal action as it deems necessary, provided that the judge involved has been properly notified. Its operating procedures are as follows. The Commission conducts a preliminary investigation to determine whether to initiate formal proceedings, after which a hearing may be held regarding the judge's alleged misconduct or disability. If, as a result of these hearings, the Commission, by a majority vote, decides that a judge should be retired, removed, censured or publicly reprimanded, it recommends that course of action to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals may order a more severe discipline of the judge than that which the Commission recommends. In addition, the Commission has the power, in limited situations, to issue a private reprimand.

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities serves the public in a variety of ways. Its primary function is to receive, investigate and hear complaints against members of the Maryland judiciary. Formal complaints must be in writing and notarized, but no particular form is required. In addition, numerous individuals either write or call expressing dissatisfaction concerning the outcome of a case, or some judicial ruling. While some of these complaints may not fall technically within the Commission's jurisdiction, the complainants are afforded an opportunity to express their feelings and frequently are informed, for the very first time, of their right of appeal. Thus the Commission in an informal fashion, offers an ancillary, though vital, service to members of the public.

During the past year, the Commission considered 30 formal complaints—of which four were initiated by the Commission itself, four by practicing attorneys and the remainder by members of the public. Some complaints were directed against more than one judge and sometimes a single judge was the subject of more than a single complaint. In all, 11 judges sitting at the District Court level and 21 circuit court judges were the subjects of complaints.

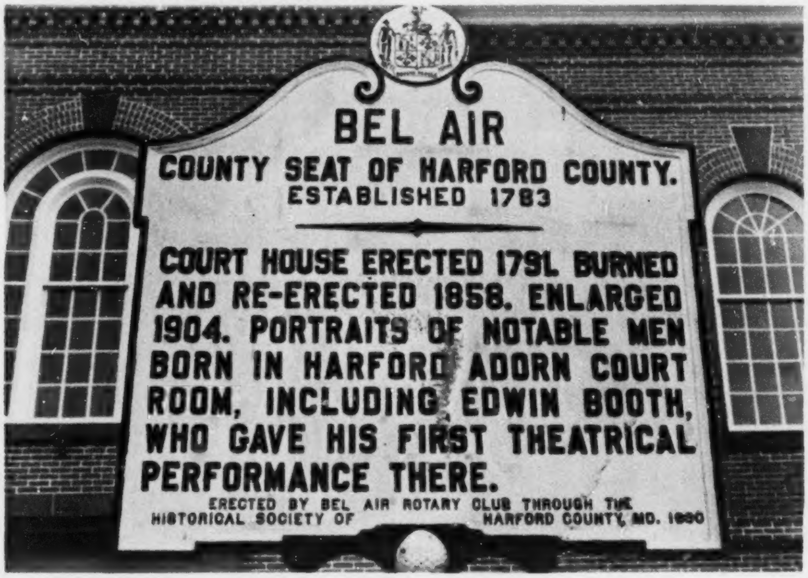
Litigation over some domestic matter precipitated nine complaints, criminal cases accounted for ten, and the remainder resulted from some civil litigation or the alleged improper demeanor of some jurist.

The Commission deals with formal complaints in a variety of ways. Tapes or transcripts of judicial hearings are often obtained. When pertinent, attorneys and other disinterested parties who participated in the hearings are interviewed. Sometimes, as part of its preliminary investigation, the Commission will request a judge to appear before it.

During the past year, judges were requested to appear before the Commission to defend charges against them. In most instances the complaints were dismissed either because the charges leveled were not substantiated or because they did not amount to a breach of judicial ethics. Matters were likewise disposed of by way of discussion with the jurist involved or by informal private reprimand. Several more serious complaints have been held over in order that plenary hearings may be conducted.

Finally, pursuant to Rule 1227 of the Maryland Rules, the Commission serves yet another function. It now supplies judicial nominating commissions with confidential information concerning reprimands to or pending charges against those judges seeking nomination to judicial offices.

The Commission meets as a body irregularly, depending upon the press of business. Its seven members are appointed by the Governor and include four judges presently serving on the bench, two members of the bar for at least fifteen years, and one lay person representing the general public.


BEL AIR
COUNTY SEAT OF HARFORD COUNTY.
ESTABLISHED 1783
COURT HOUSE ERECTED 1791. BURNED AND RE-ERECTED 1858. ENLARGED 1904. PORTRAITS OF NOTABLE MEN BORN IN HARFORD ADORN COURT ROOM, INCLUDING EDWIN BOOTH, WHO GAVE HIS FIRST THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE THERE.
ERECTED BY BEL AIR ROTARY CLUB THROUGH THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF HARFORD COUNTY, MD. 1930

1983 Legislation Affecting the Courts

A significant amount of legislation affecting the courts was considered in the 1983 session of the General Assembly. Space limitations preclude review of all these bills in this report. This summary is intended to highlight a few of the more important items. A more detailed summary of 1983 legislation is available through the Administrative Office of the Courts.

1. COURT ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

Additional Judgeship. (Ch. 141) The legislature created an additional District Court judgeship for Montgomery County. This raises the total number of state court judgeships to 212 effective July 1, 1983.

Court of Special Appeals Panels. (Ch. 6) Proposed by the Judicial Conference this emergency legislation was enacted to redefine a panel quorum to be one less than the number of judges designated to sit on a panel (usually three); and permits one less than the number of judges on a hearing panel to decide a case, as long as the majority of the panel concurred in the decision.

2. COURT ADMINISTRATION

Special Admission to the Bar. HB 602 (Ch. 614) Proposed by the Rules Committee, this legislation permits special admission to out-of-state attorneys in cases pending before administrative agencies or commissions of the State or any of its political subdivisions; and allows an attorney to be specially admitted to appear in the courts on behalf of the corporation(s) for which the attorney is house counsel.

Public Records. (Ch. 269) Recommended by the Judicial Conference, this legislation amends the Public Information Article by including the exception that copies of judgments may not be provided until the time for appeal has expired or, where an appeal has been noted, until such time as the appeal has been adjudicated or dismissed.

3. CIVIL LAW AND PROCEDURE

Statutory Separation. HB 1381 (Ch. 491) Reduced the time period of separation without cohabitation and without interruption from three to two years, and repealed certain grounds for divorce.

Bankruptcy Exemptions. (Ch. 175) Reduces the amount of exemptions in real or personal property from execution on a judgment for individual debtors domiciled in Maryland from $4,500 to $2,500; and further, removes as a condition on this exemption that the debtor show by a preponderance of the evidence that he has attempted to negotiate a repayment schedule with the creditors.

District Court Constables. (Ch. 224) Empowers a constable to service a writ of execution directing the seizure and sale of a defendant's personal or real property, and distribute the proceeds pursuant to rules adopted by the Court of Appeals.

Exemptions to an Execution on a Judgment. SB 796 (Ch. 554) Amends the present automatic exemption of $3,000 in property to require the debtor to elect to exempt cash or selected items of property with a cumulative value of not more than $3,000. It further instructs the sheriff to appraise the property at the time of levy. This is subject to review by the court on motion of the debtor. The Court of Appeals is directed to develop procedures prescribed by court rules to implement the provisions of this Act.

Attachment Before Judgment. (Ch. 225) Proposed by the Judicial Conference and the Rules Committee, this legislation provides that a court may issue an attachment upon application of the plaintiff against any property or credits of the debtor at the commencement of an action or while the action is pending; and further provides for the issuing of attachments to nonresident debtors.

4. JUVENILE AND FAMILY LAW

Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect. This Senate Joint Resolution calls for the creation of a fourteen member task force with judicial representation to study all aspects of child abuse and neglect in Maryland.

Property Disposition in Annulment and Divorce. (Ch. 159) Allows military pensions to be considered in the same manner as any other pension or retirement benefit when disposing of property in annulment and divorce.

5. CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

Application for Leave to Appeal. SB 540 (Ch. 295) Proposed by the Fisher Commission, this legislation adds to the list of cases that would be reviewed by leave to appeal to include an appeal from a final judgment entered following a guilty plea.

Controlled Hazardous Substances. (Ch. 115) Authorizes a judge to issue an administrative search warrant upon application for the purpose of conducting an inspection by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to determine compliance with the hazardous substances laws.

Escape. (Ch. 155) Proposed by the Judicial Conference, this legislation makes the sentence for escape consecutive to any sentence which was being served at the time of the escape, or any sentence which had been imposed but was not yet being served at the time of sentencing.

Appeal from District Court Convictions. HB 1118 (Ch. 294) Provides that the circuit court may upon conviction in a trial de novo appeal impose a more severe sentence than that imposed in the District Court.

Destruction of Arrest Warrants. HB 1422 (Ch. 494) Proposed by the Judicial Conference, this legislation permits the Chief Judge of the District Court to destroy arrest warrants under special criteria.

District Court Jurisdiction. (Ch. 203) Removes the District Court's jurisdiction over an offense otherwise within its exclusive jurisdiction where the defendant is charged in the circuit court with another offense arising from the same circumstances; and gives the circuit court exclusive original jurisdiction over such offenses.

6. MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS

Chemical Tests for Alcohol or Drugs. SB 513 (Ch. 289) Establishes the breath test as the primary determinant test.

Refusal to Take Chemical Test. SB 514 (Ch. 290) Provides for a second or subsequent offense penalty by suspending a driver's license for not less than 120 days nor more than one year for refusing to take a chemical test for alcohol.

Probation Before Judgment. SB 515 (Ch. 291) Prescribes that a second or subsequent violation of the "driving while intoxicated" or "under the influence" law within a five year period prohibits the staying of a judgment and placing a person on probation.

Points Assessment. SB 516 (Ch. 292) Increases the points from six to eight against a driver's license for a conviction of driving under the influence.

Arrest. SB 644 (Ch. 353) Provides an exception to the requirement that a person be taken before a District Court commissioner upon refusing to acknowledge receipt of a traffic citation; and permits the officer to release the individual upon a written promise to appear for trial.

important recommendations and has proposed the enactment of legislation and the passage of constitutional amendments in accordance with its conclusions. While members of the judiciary will appear before the appropriate committees of each House to present the judiciary's position, I think it desirable to briefly focus the attention of the entire membership of the General Assembly on several of the Commission's recommendations so that you may begin your deliberations with an increased knowledge of the importance of these measures in the administration of our justice system in Maryland.

After grappling at length with the issue, the Commission determined that despite the fact that Maryland's appellate courts and its district court are funded entirely by the State and centrally administered, the all-important circuit courts should continue to be funded by the local political subdivisions, and not by the State. The circuit courts, the Commission concluded, are well operated and there was no valid reason to alter the status quo, although it did recommend that the State make an annual grant of funds to each political subdivision to cover the ever-escalating costs of the expense of jurors—an amount calculated this year at approximately three million dollars. While I have for a number of years urged that the circuit courts, being state courts, should be funded entirely by the State, as are all other state courts, the Commission's position dovetails with that taken by the great majority of circuit court judges, by the Conference of Circuit Judges, and by the popularly elected Executive Committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference. Because the Commission was one of uncommon expertise, I accede to its view, albeit remaining unconvinced of its wisdom.

Another area of deep concern which the Commission studied implicated the operation of Maryland's highest court, the Court of Appeals, and its intermediate appellate court, known since its inception as the Court of Special Appeals. The Commission concluded that the present structure and jurisdictional allocations between the two courts were basically sound and it expressed its opposition to the making of any fundamental change in either court. The Commission rejected suggestions that the two appellate courts be merged into one and, in the course of its deliberations, also rejected the further suggestion that the Court of Special Appeals, (which by existing law sits only in Annapolis) be divided into a number of regional courts, or that it be divided into two components along subject matter lines, namely, separate courts dealing with criminal and civil appeals. The Commission concluded that there was a need, which the Court of Appeals well filled, for a permanent collegial court of last resort to concentrate on institutional decisions of great complexity and major significance as well as to continue to perform the procedural rule-making function and superintend the operation of the lower state courts and the Judiciary's adjunct agencies. ***The Commission expressed great admiration for the work done by the Court of Special Appeals. While it noted that that court's caseload has increased significantly year by year, and that the need for additional judges was imminent, it nevertheless suggested that other avenues of assistance for that beleaguered court be first explored.*** It recommended expanded use of that court's central professional career staff of attorneys and, most importantly, it recommended the immediate addition of twelve law clerks to assist the judges in both appellate courts in researching the many complex issues which come before them for decision. In this regard, I point out that Maryland is well behind our sister states in providing law clerk assistance to appellate judges. For example, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, each judge is authorized five law clerks, while the majority of our appellate judges have but one. I, therefore, cannot stress too greatly the urgency and importance of this recommendation and earnestly solicit your approval of this proposed budget action.

In an effort to reduce the ever-burgeoning caseload of the Court of Special Appeals, without compromising the need for public justice, the Commission has recommended that the General Assembly not permit an appeal as of right to that court in any case in which a guilty plea has been entered. ***The Commission recommends, and the Maryland Judicial Conference is in full concurrence, that the process be changed to authorize only discretionary review by the Court of Special Appeals under an application for leave to appeal procedure—similar to that presently utilized in post conviction petition cases.*** This procedure, if approved, would reduce the annual caseload of the intermediate appellate court by an estimated six percent.

Because the Court of Special Appeals is now a full intermediate appellate court serving, in effect, as the court of last resort in most appeals, the Commission has concluded that the word "Special," in the Court's official title is a total misnomer, misleading to the public and not reflective of the court's important role in the judicial system. The Commission has, therefore, adopted a recommendation first made in the Constitutional Convention of 1967, and later by the 1974 Commission on Judicial Reform, that the name of the Court of Special Appeals be changed to the more befitting title: "The Appellate Court of Maryland." To more appropriately depict to the public the position of the Court of Appeals in the State's judicial constellation, as well as its function vis-a-vis the Court of Special Appeals, while at the same time preserving a great historical tradition, the Commission has recommended that the name of the Court of Appeals be changed to "The Supreme Court of Appeals of Maryland." These name change proposals have the full endorsement of the Executive

Committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference, as well as the enthusiastic approval of most appellate judges.

Another issue which occupied much of the time and attention of the Commission was the continuing problem of caseload increases and trial delay in the circuit courts of the State. Notwithstanding the creation of twenty-five additional circuit court judgeships in the past ten years, the Commission noted, by way of example, that the average time between filing a case to its actual trial date in a law action in 1972 was 13.8 months and that in 1982, ten years later, that time had increased to fifteen months. The reason for this increase is easily discernible—in 1972, 71,000 cases were filed in the circuit courts, whereas by 1982, that number had doubled to 142,000 cases. The Commission concluded that the mere addition of judges would not redress the problem because the caseload always increases in greater proportion than the number of authorized judges. ***To reduce the circuit court caseload to an appreciable degree, the Commission recommended the transfer of juvenile jurisdiction from the circuit courts to the District Court, the abolition of the redundant de novo appeal process in criminal cases originating in the District Court, and the elimination of appellate jurisdiction now vested in the circuit courts over District Court judgments in nonjailable motor vehicle offenses.***

Supportive of its recommendations, the Commission has noted that while the present caseload of the District Court is massive—amounting to 1.2 million cases a year—it is handled with remarkable efficiency, with but few complaints of undue delay. The recommendation that juvenile jurisdiction be transferred to the District Court is not, the Commission has emphasized, solely a device to relieve congestion in the circuit courts. On the contrary, the Commission has noted that the effective disposition of juvenile matters depends on the interest, the concern, the expertise of the presiding judge, and that such judges abound in the District Court, as well as in the circuit courts. Under existing law in Montgomery County, and by special assignment in three other counties, District Court judges now handle all juvenile matters in their respective subdivisions, with uniformly good results. I share the Commission's view that it is not the court level at which such causes are heard that is the important factor, but rather the quality, the learning, the dedication, the compassion and understanding of the judge selected to try those cases. Should you deem it wise to transfer jurisdiction in these very important cases to the District Court, I am confident that there will be no diminution in the quality of justice. Moreover, the District Court is now housed, thanks to you ladies and gentlemen of the General Assembly, in totally new court structures in almost every part of Maryland. Indeed, in this fiscal year alone, nine new District Court-Multi-Service buildings will open, and land has been purchased, and appropriations made, for the construction of two badly needed buildings in Baltimore City and Prince George's County. I think the time is near, if you approve, when the District Court could totally relieve the circuit courts of the heavy burdens of juvenile justice.

Hand in glove with this suggestion is the Commission's further recommendation that the use of masters in juvenile cases be discontinued. This recommendation has been made by virtually every responsible public and private entity in the juvenile justice field for more than a decade and its merit no longer requires extensive discussion. The change should be made, not because juvenile masters have not served with dedication and skill—for indeed they have—but rather because use of juvenile masters in place of judges is symbolic of second class justice in a field of law which demands the application of the best brand of judicial expertise that our society can possibly muster.

It follows, of course, that if District Court judges are to assume jurisdiction over the many thousands of juvenile cases in this State, it will be necessary either to augment their number or relieve that court of part of its present jurisdiction. The Commission has recommended that this transition be achieved by having all nonjailable motor vehicle offenses, which are now tried in the District Court, made civil infractions only and adjudicated in an executive branch agency—most likely the Motor Vehicle Administration—by a newly-to-be-created cadre of nonjudicial hearing officers. The Executive Committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference, while agreeing with the Commission that the trial of these nonjailable minor traffic offenses should be removed from District Court jurisdiction, believe, as I do, that the ends of public safety, the essentials of due process and the integrity of the adjudicative process can best be maintained if those cases are tried on District Court premises by legally trained quasi-judicial hearing officers operating within the framework of the judicial system itself.

In addition to the philosophical arguments that I believe support this position, there are important fiscal and pragmatic aspects that should be considered. For example, there are eighty-two District Court rooms now in use throughout the State which can be scheduled for use in the trial of these nonjailable offenses—a utilization which can be so structured as not to interfere with the trial of the District Court's regular assignment. Throughout the District Court system almost 100 experienced clerks and accountants are already in place; they possess expertise in processing and docketing such cases, and are proficient in the operation of the judiciary's traffic adjudication computer network, which is the backbone of the automated traffic system now in use in 80% of the State. Duplication of such personnel, facilities and equipment by an executive branch agency would, I think, be a wasteful and unnecessary expenditure.

Another Commission recommendation—that appeals from the District Court to the circuit court be conducted on the record, rather than de novo—has the support of virtually every one of Maryland's 211 judges. We are most hopeful that, finally, this will be the year that will witness the demise of this fruitless, time-consuming and wasteful procedure. Should you decline to so act, however, I urge that you consider amending the present statute which prohibits the imposition of a greater penalty following a second conviction at a de novo hearing. To refresh your recollection, under existing law, a circuit court judge, upon a de novo hearing, can impose a sentence no greater than the sentence imposed in the district court. Thus, the convicted defendant has everything to gain by demanding a second full-blown trial in the circuit court, and absolutely nothing to lose. Since there is no constitutional impediment to your doing so, this body may authorize the imposition of a greater sentence after conviction at a de novo trial in appropriate cases. This proposed change in the law would preserve the existing right to trial de novo but would undoubtedly reduce the number of such trials because a defendant who has no real case to present, but seeks only delay in the criminal process, including the retention of his driving license following a drunken driving conviction, might be deterred from seeking a de novo appeal in view of the possibility of an increased penalty.

Another Commission recommendation, which the Judicial Conference earnestly supports, is the use of six-person juries in civil cases in the circuit courts of the State. To take this important step is not to impair the integrity of the jury function, but rather to enhance its effectiveness at considerably less cost to the public and, at the same time, to reduce the inconvenience and financial sacrifice made by those called for jury duty.

One final word about the Commission's recommendations and I will move on to other matters. Cases coming before the circuit courts of our State are the most complex, the most serious in our trial court system, and it is absolutely essential that judges posessed of the highest possible qualifications serve on these courts. ***To achieve this vital end, the Commission has recommended that the Constitution of Maryland be amended to eliminate the present requirement that circuit court judges, within two years following appointment by the Governor, stand for popular election against all comers in a partisan political contest. The Commission's recommendation echoes that made for well over thirty years by countless study groups and judicial reform organizations. In place of that procedure, it is urged that circuit court judges stand for election before the people of Maryland, not in a competitive political contest, but solely on the basis of their judicial record, the voters having the choice either to retain the judge in office, or to reject the judge and thus terminate his or her judicial service.*** This is no Johnny-come-lately proposal, but one which I have advocated in every State of the Judiciary message delivered to this body since 1972. Well before me, the Maryland Judicial Conference, consisting of all the judges of the State, has urged adoption of this vital reform and its support has even heightened over the past ten years.

It is not the easiest assignment to persuade you, as popularly elected public officials, that the contested election process which you undergo is not appropriate for circuit court judges. However, the parallel between the function of a circuit court judge and those of other elected public officials who have constituencies to serve is illusory at best. The judge's oath of office requires faithful allegiance, not to the popular will of the people—for judges have no constituents—but rather to the laws and constitution of Maryland and of the United States. Indeed, over the past fourteen years you recognized the distinction by proposing amendments to the Maryland Constitution, which our citizens ratified, freeing judges in the District Court, the Court of Special Appeals and the Court of Appeals from involvement in the political elective process. It remains, therefore, an imponderable anomaly just why circuit court judges are treated differently than all other judges. Because they are, many of the best lawyers that the system needs so desperately refuse to seek appointment to the circuit court, when the risk of defeat at the polls is so great, the election expense so high, and the effect upon their legal careers so devastating should they not be elected.

This is not just another problem peculiar to Baltimore City. In the last election, there were contested elections for circuit court judgeships in five political subdivisions and a number of sitting judges will be required to run for election in 1984, 1986, and beyond ad infinitum. I believe, as I know Governor Hughes believes, and as his judicial appointments so clearly indicate, that the judiciary is strengthened by the addition of able lawyer minority members, that is by women and by black judges. I am fearful that unless the present system is changed in accordance with the Commission's recommendations, we will lose some of our very best judges, women and black judges among them. Please understand me. I do not deprecate the election process; it has produced some circuit court judges of outstanding ability. The point I make is that the considerations which I have just outlined are far weightier and mandate that our citizens be permitted to vote to adopt the Commission's recommended action.

While on the subject of judgeships, I have this year certified a need for only three additional judges—one in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, where the onslaught of a new wave of serious felony crimes requires that we open yet another criminal court. A circuit court judge is also sought for Frederick County, which has not had an additional judgeship in over twenty years, despite a 45% population increase during that period; and we ask for an additional judge in the Montgomery County District Court where filings have increased by 60% over the past five years. I am persuaded that the need for these judges now exists, even if the jurisdictional reallocations recommended by the Commission are implemented by July 1, 1984, the date suggested by the Commission.

Another matter of great concern is the deadly toll enacted each year in human life and suffering by the drunken driver. While the public outcry against highway butchery, coupled with the firm action taken by Governor Hughes, has done much to reduce the death rate, we can never be satisfied as long as one innocent citizen has his life wiped out by the drunken driver. The judiciary projects that 30,000 arrests will be made this year for intoxicated or impaired driving, an increase of almost 20,000 cases over 1972, 7000 more than last year. These cases are among the most complex and time consuming which come before District Court judges for trial, and the huge increase in volume badly strains the resources of the judicial branch. Nevertheless, through the intensive efforts of District Court judges and the cooperation of Maryland prosecutors and police agencies, these cases are being set for trial forty-five days after arrest in approximately half the State and within ninety days in all other counties, except Montgomery and Howard, thus insuring that justice for the guilty is both swift and sure.

Turning finally to the general subject of crime which occupies so much of your time and attention, which so terrorizes our citizens, clogs our courts and prisons, and runs our treasuries dry, the judges of Maryland fully recognize, as you do, the dire need for prompt apprehension of criminals, for expeditious trial, and swift imposition of certain punishment upon the guilty. There is a hard core of repeat felony offenders within Maryland, so prone to violence and so incapable of rehabilitation, as to demand their secure incarceration for the maximum period permissible under State law. These offenders, in the main are adult criminals and juveniles between the ages of 16 and 24, and they perpetrate violent offenses, again and again, far out of proportion to their relatively small number. Last year, the Governor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council declared war on these violent career criminals; it created a Task Force charged with the responsibility of developing and implementing, through steering councils in each participating political subdivision, programs designed to promptly identify and apprehend all such offenders, to expedite their criminal trials, and to see the guilty safely imprisoned for extended periods, beyond the reach of early parole. ***Judges, of course, must maintain their impartiality and objectivity in the trial of every case, including those involving violent career criminals. We will, however, consistent with all constitutional safeguards, cooperate fully with other components of the criminal justice system in affording priority status to the trial of these cases.***

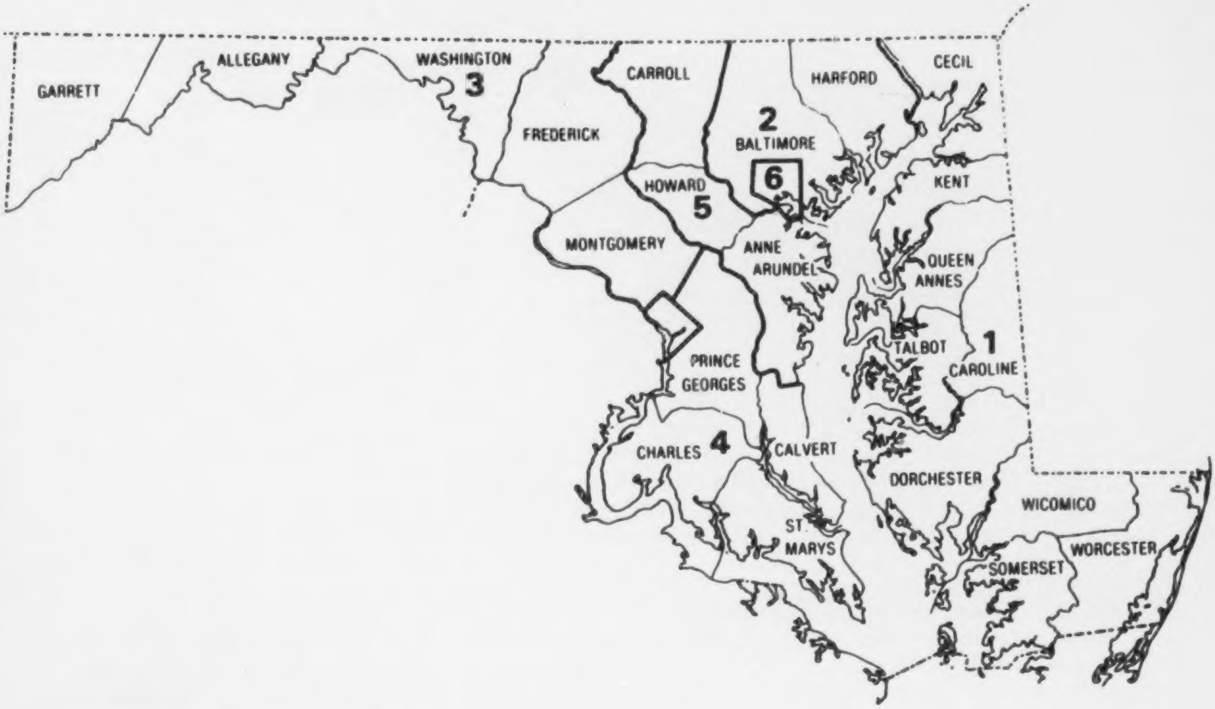
In violent felony offenses, Maryland prosecutors are, less and less, engaging in plea negotiations with the defendant. As a result, and because early parole release for such offenders is no longer a viable consideration, these serious cases are actually being tried, placing a greater than usual burden on the staff of the Public Defender's office, which represents approximately 85% of all criminal defendants in this State. Absent the availability of a Public Defender, a criminal case cannot proceed in Maryland, thus inhibiting the timely movement of serious cases through our criminal courts. It is important that this body recognize that too severe budget constraints upon the Public Defender's office necessarily results in trial delay, snarled court dockets, and added public expense caused by extended pre-trial incarceration.

Of course, the public is fed up with crime and rightly so. Unfortunately, some believe that Maryland judges are unduly lenient in sentencing criminals, notwithstanding the fact that in our correctional institutions today more than 11,000 criminals are serving sentences imposed upon them, in each instance by a Maryland judge. Judges well understand that our prisons do not rehabilitate the violent career criminal, and that, as to them, there are no alternatives other than sentencing to extended periods of secure incarceration. On the other hand, Maryland judges do consider safe and reasonable alternatives to imprisonment in cases involving first-time offenders who do not appear to represent a continuing danger to the community; as to such individuals, judges permit many of them to maintain their freedom under probationary conditions, in order to support their families, and to satisfy their obligation to society through restitution procedures. Some of the wisest and the most courageous sentences imposed by judges—though they be controversial and subject to public criticism—occur in cases where a judge has determined, all things considered, that the greater public interest is served by keeping a defendant out of prison, rather than putting him in. Undeniably, there are cases where there is little doubt that a judge was too lenient, but mistakes are occasionally made. ***To keep the aberrational sentences to an absolute minimum, the judiciary has established sentencing guidelines criteria, which it is now in the process of finalizing, after consultation with all segments of the criminal justice community.*** These guidelines, you will recall, are designed not only at ending disparities in sentencing among like criminal offenders for like criminal offenses, but also to assist the sentencing judge in determining the proper sentence to be imposed. The judges of Maryland are gratified that their sentencing guidelines project has received such universal acclaim in the media. We are hopeful that the General Assembly again this year will continue its support of this most important project and signal your approval of our intention to expand it statewide.

Time and again the courts are publicly condemned for reversing criminal convictions on what some claim are mere legal technicalities, although, in reality, the reversal is based upon a violation of the State or Federal Constitutions, with the grant of a new trial being the only possible redress. ***One error-creating mechanism of particular concern to all judges, appellate and trial judges alike, is found in that provision of the Maryland Constitution which declares that juries are the judge of the law, as well as the fact.*** Maryland is now the only jurisdiction in the country which retains this archaic provision in its law—a provision which has its genesis in the historic distrust of the King, hardly a valid reason today. ***The Conference of Circuit Judges and the Executive Committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference urge this body to study the provision, looking to its repeal, so as to bring Maryland law into conformity with the law in the rest of our sister states.***

Mr. President and Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the courtesy of your invitation and for your kind indulgence in listening to this report. I hold my office as head of the Judicial Branch of Government with great pride, because of my trust and confidence in the judges and nonjudicial personnel who serve the public within this branch of government. It is with equal pride, as a citizen of Maryland, that I view the operations of the legislative branch of our government, pride based on a long-standing and close-working relationship with you. I look forward to a continuation of that relationship in the years ahead in the promotion of public safety, peace and order in our society.

Judicial Maps and Members of the Judiciary as of September 6, 1983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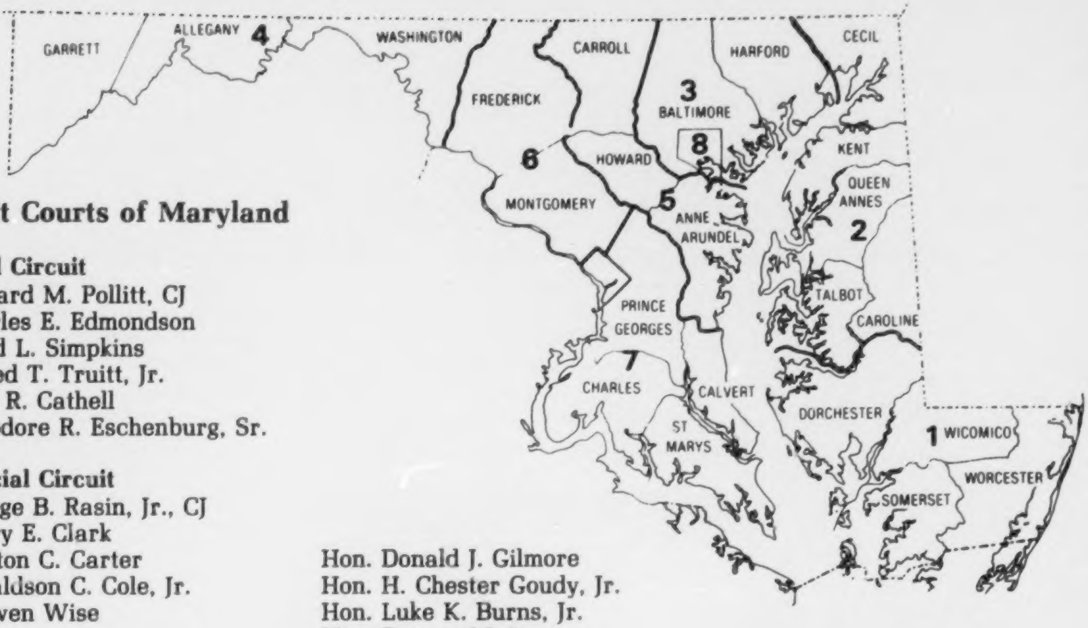
CALVERT
DORCHESTER
WICOMICO
ST MARYS
SOMERSET
WORCESTER

Appellate Judicial Circuits

Court of Appeals
- Hon. Robert C. Murphy, CJ (2)
- Hon. Marvin H. Smith (1)
- Hon. John C. Eldridge (5)
- Hon. Harry A. Cole (6)
- Hon. Rita C. Davidson (3)
- Hon. Lawrence F. Rodowsky (6)
- Hon. James F. Couch, Jr. (4)

Court of Special Appeals
- Hon. Richard P. Gilbert, CJ (6)
- Hon. Charles E. Moylan, Jr. (At large)
- Hon. Thomas Hunter Lowe (At large)
- Hon. Solomon Liss (6)
- Hon. Alan M. Wilner (At large)
- Hon. Edward O. Weant, Jr. (At large)
- Hon. John J. Bishop, Jr. (At large)
- Hon. John J. Garrity (4)
- Hon. William H. Adkins, II (1)
- Hon. Paul E. Alpert (2)
- Hon. Theodore G. Bloom (5)
- Hon. James S. Getty (3)
- Vacancy (At large)



The Circuit Courts of Maryland

First Judicial Circuit
* Hon. Richard M. Pollitt, CJ
Hon. Charles E. Edmondson
Hon. Lloyd L. Simpkins
Hon. Alfred T. Truitt, Jr.
Hon. Dale R. Cathell
Hon. Theodore R. Eschenburg, Sr.

Second Judicial Circuit
* Hon. George B. Rasin, Jr., CJ
Hon. Harry E. Clark
Hon. Clayton C. Carter
Hon. Donaldson C. Cole, Jr.
Hon. J. Owen Wise
Vacancy

Third Judicial Circuit
Hon. John E. Raine, Jr., CJ
Hon. Albert P. Close
* Hon. Frank E. Cicone
Hon. Edward D. Higinbothom
Hon. Edward A. DeWaters, Jr.
Hon. William R. Buchanan
Hon. Brodnax Cameron, Jr.
Hon. Cullen H. Hormes
Hon. Austin W. Brizendine
Hon. James S. Sfekas
Hon. James H. Langrall
Hon. J. William Hinkel
Hon. John F. Fader, II
Hon. Cypert O. Whitfill
Hon. A. Owen Hennegan
Hon. Leonard S. Jacobson

Fourth Judicial Circuit
Hon. Frederick A. Thayer, III, CJ
Hon. John P. Corderman
* Hon. Frederick C. Wright, III
Hon. J. Frederick Sharer
Hon. Daniel W. Moylan
Hon. Gary G. Leasure

Fifth Judicial Circuit
Hon. James L. Wray, CJ
Hon. Morris Turk
Hon. Guy J. Cicone
Hon. Bruce C. Williams
* Hon. Raymond G. Thieme, Jr.
Hon. Robert F. Fischer
Hon. Donald J. Gilmore
Hon. H. Chester Goudy, Jr.
Hon. Luke K. Burns, Jr.
Hon. Eugene M. Lerner
Hon. Martin A. Wolff
Hon. J. Thomas Nissel
Hon. Robert S. Heise
Hon. James C. Cawood, Jr.
Hon. Raymond J. Kane, Jr.

Sixth Judicial Circuit
Hon. Samuel W. Barrick, CJ
* Hon. David L. Cahoon
Hon. John F. McAuliffe
Hon. John J. Mitchell
Hon. Richard B. Latham
Hon. Stanley B. Frosh
Hon. William M. Cave
Hon. Calvin R. Sanders
Hon. Rosalyn B. Bell
Hon. William W. Wenner
Hon. James S. McAuliffe, Jr.
Hon. Irma S. Raker
Hon. William C. Miller
Hon. L. Leonard Ruben

Seventh Judicial Circuit
* Hon. Ernest A. Loveless, Jr., CJ
Hon. Perry G. Bowen, Jr.
Hon. William H. McCullough
Hon. James H. Taylor
Hon. Joseph A. Mattingly
Hon. Jacob S. Levin
Hon. George W. Bowling
Hon. Albert T. Blackwell, Jr.
Hon. Robert J. Woods
Hon. Howard S. Chasanow
Hon. Vincent J. Femia
Hon. Robert H. Mason
Hon. Audrey E. Melbourne
Hon. David Gray Ross
Hon. James M. Rea
Hon. Richard J. Clark
Hon. Arthur M. Ahalt
Hon. G. R. Hovey Johnson

Eighth Judicial Circuit
Hon. J. Harold Grady, CJ
Hon. Robert I. H. Hammerman
Hon. David Ross
Hon. Robert B. Watts
Hon. James W. Murphy
Hon. Marshall A. Levin
* Hon. Robert L. Karwacki
Hon. John R. Hargrove
Hon. Mary Arabian
Hon. Martin B. Greenfeld
Hon. Milton B. Allen
Hon. Joseph H. H. Kaplan
Hon. Edgar P. Silver
Hon. Solomon Baylor
Hon. Elsbeth Levy Bothe
Hon. Robert M. Bell
Hon. Joseph I. Pines
Hon. John Carroll Byrnes
Hon. Thomas H. Ward
Hon. Kenneth Lavon Johnson
Hon. Edward J. Angeletti
Hon. Arrie W. Davis
Hon. Thomas E. Noel

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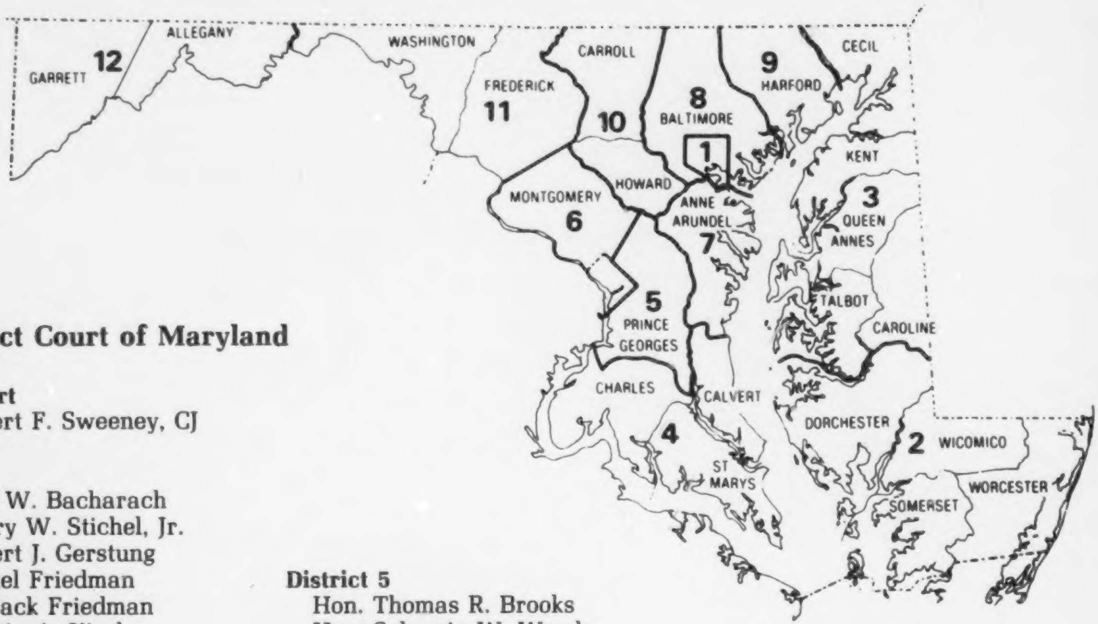
*Circuit Administrative Judge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CAROLINE
CHARLES
CALVERT
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DORCHESTER
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WICOMICO
SOMERSET
WORCESTER

The District Court of Maryland

District Court
Hon. Robert F. Sweeney, CJ

District 1
Hon. Carl W. Bacharach
Hon. Henry W. Stichel, Jr.
Hon. Robert J. Gerstung
Hon. Daniel Friedman
Hon. Sol Jack Friedman
Hon. Martin A. Kircher
Hon. James L. Bundy
Hon. Alan M. Resnick
Hon. James J. Welsh, Jr.
* Hon. Joseph A. Ciotola
Hon. Hilary D. Caplan
Hon. Blanche G. Wahl
Hon. Richard O. Motsay
Hon. Neal M. Janey
Hon. Mabel Houze Hubbard
Hon. Alan B. Lipson
Hon. George J. Helinski
Hon. Mary Ellen T. Rinehardt
Hon. Charlotte M. Cooksey
Hon. Paul A. Smith
Hon. H. Gary Bass
Vacancy

District 2
* Hon. William B. Yates, II
Hon. Robert D. Horsey
Hon. D. William Simpson
Hon. Thomas C. Groton, III

District 3
Hon. Walter E. Buck, Jr.
Hon. John C. North, II
* Hon. Kenneth A. Wilcox
Hon. L. Edgar Brown
Hon. John T. Clark, III
Hon. H. Thomas Sisk, Jr.

District 4
Hon. Larry D. Lamson
* Hon. Robert C. Nalley
Hon. Charles Clarke Raley

District 5
Hon. Thomas R. Brooks
Hon. Sylvania W. Woods
Hon. Irving H. Fisher
* Hon. Graydon S. McKee, III
Hon. Francis A. Borelli
Hon. Bond L. Holford
Hon. Louis J. DiTrani
Hon. Bess B. Lavine
Hon. Joseph S. Casula

District 6
Hon. Douglas H. Moore, Jr.
Hon. John C. Tracey
Hon. Charles W. Woodward, Jr.
Hon. Stanley Klavan
* Hon. Thomas A. Lohm
Hon. Henry J. Monahan
Hon. DeLawrence Beard
Hon. Louis D. Harrington
Hon. Edwin Collier
Hon. Paul H. Weinstein

District 7
* Hon. Thomas J. Curley
Hon. Vernon L. Neilson
Hon. George M. Taylor
Hon. Robert N. Lucke, Sr.
Hon. Arthur A. Anderson, Jr.
Hon. Donald M. Lowman

District 8
Hon. Edward D. Hardesty
Hon. James E. Kardash
Hon. Werner G. Schoeler
Hon. Fred E. Waldrop
Hon. William T. Evans
Hon. David N. Bates
Hon. Gerard W. Wittstadt
Hon. John P. Rellas
Hon. William S. Baldwin
* Hon. John H. Garmer
Hon. A. Gordon Boone, Jr.
Hon. Patricia S. Graham

District 9
* Hon. Charles J. Kelly
Hon. Harry St. A. O'Neill
Hon. Edwin H. W. Harlan, Jr.

District 10
Hon. Donald M. Smith
* Hon. Francis M. Arnold
Hon. Diane G. Schulte
Hon. R. Russell Sadler
Hon. James N. Vaughan

District 11
Hon. Stanley Y. Bennett
* Hon. Mary Ann Stepler
Hon. Darrow Glaser
Hon. James F. Strine

District 12
Hon. Miller Bowen
* Hon. Paul J. Stakem
Hon. Jack R. Turney

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*District Administrative Judge

S3600-1.2

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARYLAND JUDICIARY

1982-1983

Statistical Abstract

Report Prepared By:

The Judicial Special Projects, Research, and Planning Services Unit

Michael V. O'Malley
Peter J. Lally
Eleanor K. Adams
Stephen A. Kluckowski
Norma P. Gainer

Administrative Office of the Courts
Courts of Appeal Building
Post Office Box 431
Annapolis, Maryland 21404
301/269-2141

Cover
Top to bottom: Montgomery County Judicial Center,
Harford County Courthouse, and Frederick County Courthouse

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General

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DISTRICT COURT

General

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Motor Vehicle

DC-5 Motor Vehicle Cases Processed by the District Court of Maryland

DC-6 Five-Year Comparative Table - Motor Vehicle Cases Processed by the District Court

Criminal

DC-7 Criminal Cases Processed by the District Court of Maryland

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Civil

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Definitions As Used In This Volume

ADOPTION, GUARDIANSHIP -- This includes all adoptions and guardianships including regular adoptions, guardianship with right to adoption and guardianship with right to consent to long-term case short of adoption. Guardianships of incompetents are reported in "Other - General Equity."

ADULT -- A person who is 18 years old or older charged with an offense relating to juveniles to be heard in Juvenile Court.

APPEAL -- The resorting to a higher court to reverse or correct a decision of a tribunal below. This includes appeals to the circuit court, the Court of Appeals, and the Court of Special Appeals.

Appeals to the circuit courts include:

1. Record - The judge's review of a written or electronic recording of the proceedings in the District Court.
2. De Novo - The retrial of an entire case initially tried in the District Court.
3. Administrative Agency - Appeals from decisions rendered by administrative agencies. For example:

    County Commissioner
    Department of Taxation and Assessments
    Employment Security
    Liquor License Commissioners
    State Comptroller (Sales Tax, etc.)
    State Motor Vehicle Authority
    Supervisors of Elections
    Tax Court
    Workmen's Compensation Commission
    Zoning Appeals
    Any other administrative body from which an appeal is authorized.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL -- Procedural method by which a petitioner seeks leave of the Court of Special Appeals to grant an appeal. When granted, the matter addressed is transferred to the direct appeal docket of the Court for customary briefing and argument. Maryland Statutes and Rules of Procedure permit applications in matters dealing with post conviction, inmate grievances and denial of or grant of excessive bail in habeas corpus proceedings.

CASE -- A matter having a unique docket number; includes original and reopened (post judgment) matters. (Note: In fiscal 1982, reopened matters only include those cases which had a hearing.)

CASELOAD -- The total number of cases filed or pending with a court during a specific period of time. Cases may include all categories of matters (law, equity, juvenile, and criminal).

C.I.N.A. -- Child in Need of Assistance -- Refers to a child who needs the assistance of the court because:

1. The child is mentally handicapped or

2. Is not receiving ordinary and proper care and attention and

3. The parents, guardian or custodian are unable or unwilling to give proper care and attention.

C.I.N.S. -- Child in Need of Supervision -- Refers to a child who requires guidance, treatment or rehabilitation because of habitual truancy, ungovernableness or behavior that would endanger himself or others. Also included in this category is the commission of an offense applicable only to children.

CONDEMNATION -- The process by which property of a private owner is taken for public use without the owner's consent but upon the award and payment of just compensation.

CONTESTED CONFESSED JUDGMENT -- Contesting by a debtor of a judgment entered for a creditor immediately upon filing of a written statement by the creditor to the court.

CONTRACTS -- A case involving a dispute over an oral or written agreement between two or more parties.

Breaches of verbal or written contracts
Landlord/tenant appeals from District Court
Some attachments and removals
Some claims for summary judgments

DELINQUENCY -- Commission of an act by a juvenile which would be a crime if committed by an adult.

DISPOSITION -- Entry of final judgment in a case.

DISTRICT COURT - CONTESTED -- Only applies to civil, a case that has gone to trial and both parties (plaintiff and defendant) appear.

DISTRICT COURT CRIMINAL CASE -- Single defendant charged per single incident. It may include multiple charges arising from the same incident.

DISTRICT COURT FILING -- The initiation of a civil action or case in the District Court. District Court criminal and motor vehicle cases are reported as "processed" rather than as "filed."

DIVORCE, NULLITY -- A proceeding to dissolve a marriage. Original filings under this category include divorce a vinculo matrimonii, divorce a mensa et thoro, and annulment. A reopened case under this category includes hearings held after final decree or other termination in the original case. A reopened case may involve review of matters other than the divorce itself as long as the original case was a divorce. (Examples of the latter may be a contempt proceeding for nonpayment of support, noncompliance with custody agreement, modification of support, custody, etc.)

DOCKET -- Formal record of court proceedings.

EQUITY HEARING -- See "Trials."

FILING -- Formal commencement of a judicial proceeding by submitting the necessary papers pertaining to it. Original filing under one docket number and subsequent reopenings (post judgment) under the same number are counted as separate filings. (Note: In fiscal 1982, reopened filings include only those reopened cases which had a hearing.)

FISCAL YEAR -- The period of time from July 1 of one year through June 30 of the next. For example: July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983.

HEARINGS

Criminal or Law -- Any activity occurring in the courtroom or in the judges' chambers on the record and/or in the presence of a clerk is considered a hearing (except motions to continue or trials). Electronic recording equipment, for definition purposes, is the equivalent to the presence of a court reporter.

Examples of Hearings in Criminal

Arraignment
Demurrer
Motion to quash
Motion to dismiss
Motion for change of venue
Discovery motions
Motion to suppress
Motion to sever

Examples of Hearings in Law

Motion to compel an answer to an interrogatory
Motion ne recipiatur
Motion for judgment by default
Demurrer
Motion for summary judgment
Motion to vacate, open, or modify confession of judgment

Equity -- A presentation either before a judge or before a master empowered to make recommendations, on the record or in the presence of a clerk or court reporter, for purposes other than continuance or final determination of the facts of the case. Electronic recording equipment, for definition purposes, is the equivalent to the presence of a court reporter.

Examples of Hearings in Equity

Preliminary motions presented in court, except motions for continuance
Determination of alimony pendente lite, temporary custody, etc., in a divorce case
Contempt or modification hearings

Juvenile -- A presentation before a judge, master, or examiner on the record in the presence of a clerk or court reporter. Electronic recording equipment, for definition purposes, is the equivalent to the presence of a court reporter.

Examples of Hearings in Juvenile

Preliminary motions presented in court
Arraignment or preliminary inquiry
Detention (if after filing of petition)
Merits or adjudication
Disposition
Restitution
Waiver
Review
Violation of probation

INDICTMENT -- The product of a grand jury proceeding against an individual.

INFORMATION -- Written accusation of a crime prepared by the State's Attorney's Office.

JURY TRIAL PRAYER - MOTOR VEHICLE -- A request for trial by jury in the circuit court for a charge normally heard in the District Court. A jury trial prayed for a motor vehicle case carries a sentence of more than six months.

JURY TRIAL PRAYER - OTHER (CRIMINAL) -- A request for a trial by jury in the circuit court for charges normally heard in the District Court, except traffic charges or nonsupport.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCKET -- Established for and maintained primarily as a method of recording and identifying those preliminary proceedings or collateral matters before the Court of Appeals other than direct appeals.

MOTOR TORTS -- Personal injury and property damage cases resulting from automobile accidents. (This does not include consent cases.)

MOTOR VEHICLE APPEALS -- An appeal of a District Court verdict in a traffic charge.

NOLLE PROSEQUI -- A formal entry upon the record by the plaintiff in a civil suit, or the State's Attorney in a criminal case, to no longer prosecute the case.

NONSUPPORT -- A criminal case involving the charge of nonsupport.

ORIGINAL FILING -- See "Filing."

OTHER APPEALS (CRIMINAL) -- An appeal of a District Court verdict except one arising from a traffic charge or nonsupport.

OTHER DOMESTIC RELATIONS -- Matters related to the family other than divorce, guardianship, adoption or paternity. Examples of this category include support, custody, and U.R.E.S.A. cases.

OTHER GENERAL EQUITY -- This category includes, among other things, injunctions, change of name, foreclosure, and guardianship of incompetent persons.

OTHER LAW -- This category includes:

Conversion
Detinue
Ejectment
Issues from Orphans' Court
Attachments on original process
Mandamus
Replevin
Trespass

OTHER TORTS -- Personal injury and property damage cases resulting from:

Assault and battery - an unlawful force to inflict bodily injury upon another.
Certain attachments.
Consent tort.
False imprisonment - the plaintiff is confined within boundaries fixed by the defendant for some period of time.
Libel and slander - a defamation of character.
Malicious prosecution - without just cause an injury was done to somebody through the means of a legal court proceeding.
Negligence - any conduct falling below the standards established by law for the protection of others from unreasonable risk of harm.
Miscellaneous.

PATERNITY -- A suit to determine fatherhood responsibility of a child born out of wedlock. A reopened case under this category may involve matters other than the finding of paternity suit. Examples of the latter include reopening the paternity action after having been stetted, contempt proceeding for nonpayment of child support and modification proceedings to change amount or terms of the decree.

PENDING CASE -- Case in which no final disposition has occurred.

POST CONVICTION -- Proceeding instituted to set aside a conviction or to correct a sentence that was unlawfully imposed.

REOPENED FILING -- The first hearing held on a case after a final judgment on the original matter has been entered.

STET -- Proceedings are stayed; one of the ways a case may be terminated.

TERMINATION -- Same as "Disposition."

TRIALS

CRIMINAL

Court Trial -- A contested hearing on the facts of the case to decide the guilt or innocence of the defendant where one or more witnesses has been sworn.

Jury Trial -- A contested hearing on the facts of the case to decide the guilt or innocence of the defendant, where the jury has been sworn.

EQUITY

Court Trial -- A hearing on the merits of the case either before a judge or before a master empowered to make recommendations, to present evidence for the final disposition, where testimony is given by one or more persons.

Jury Trial -- A contested hearing on the facts of the case to decide in favor of either party where a jury has been sworn.

LAW

Court Trial -- A contested hearing (excluding preliminary motion) on the facts of the case to decide in favor of either party where testimony is given by one or more persons.

Jury Trial -- A contested hearing on the facts of the case to decide in favor of either party where the jury has been sworn.

UNREPORTED CATEGORY -- A filing counted for case type (law, equity, criminal, or juvenile) but not for category within the case type.

THE COURT OF APPEALS

THE COURT OF APPEALS

Matters filed for the September 1982 docket formed the incoming workload of the Court of Appeals for fiscal year 1983. Filings received from March 1 through February 28 were entered on the September Term docket for argument during the period from the second Monday in September through the end of the following June. In this report, filings are counted by Term, March 1 through February 28, and dispositions by fiscal year, July 1 through June 30.

For the September 1982 Term, 877 filings came into the Court. These included: 648 petitions for certiorari; 164 regular cases; 34 attorney discipline proceedings; and 31 miscellaneous appeals, of which 3 were character committee proceedings regarding candidates for the bar and 2 were certified questions of law from the United States District Court. Dispositions for fiscal year 1983 totaled 819, including: 627 petitions for certiorari; 137 regular cases; 32 attorney discipline proceedings; 17 miscellaneous appeals; 3 character committee proceedings; and 3 certified questions of law from Federal courts. In addition to hearing attorney discipline cases, during fiscal 1983, the Court of Appeals admitted 981 persons to the practice of law, including 155 attorneys from other jurisdictions.

Petitioners requested the Court of Appeals to decide their cases through filing petitions for certiorari. The Court determined the cases having issues appropriate for review by the State's highest court, and granted certiorari in those cases. Cases decided by the Court of Special Appeals may be reviewed by certiorari. For District Court appeals, after the circuit court has heard the initial appeal, the Court of Appeals takes petitions directly. During fiscal year 1983, the Court of Appeals granted 120 (19.1 percent) of the 627 petitions disposed. Although slightly more than half (52 percent) of the petitions disposed concerned criminal cases, less than half (42.5 percent) of the petitions granted concerned criminal cases.

Once certiorari was granted, cases were placed on the regular docket. On its own motion, the Court of Appeals can also add cases to its regular docket from cases pending in the Court of Special Appeals. The Court identifies cases suitable for its consideration from a monthly review of appellants' briefs in the intermediate court. For the 1982 Term, 164 cases were docketed. Of these, 77 were criminal cases and 87 were civil (law, equity, or juvenile). Geographically, 59 cases (36 percent) came from Baltimore City, 63 (38.4 percent) came from the four large suburban counties, and the remaining 42 (25.6 percent) came from the other counties. Of the large counties, the most cases, 23, came from Baltimore County, followed closely by Montgomery County, sending 21 cases. Considerably fewer appeals were from Prince George's County, sending 11, and Anne Arundel County, sending 8. The contributions of the appellate circuits ranked in approximate order of the large counties in them.

The Court of Appeals disposed of 137 cases on the regular docket during fiscal 1983. Of these, 81 were from the 1982 Term, 51 from the 1981 Term, and 5 from the 1983 Term. Pending before the Court as of the end of fiscal 1983 were an equal number, indicating that the Court kept fully current. From the 1982 docket, 83 cases were pending, of which only 2 remained to be argued at the end of the fiscal year. In addition, 8 cases remained from the 1981 docket; and 46 cases were filed recently on the 1983 docket to be heard during the September 1983 Term. Cases on the 1982 docket that went to argument before June 30, 1983, took an average of 4.1 months from docketing to reach the argument stage. Cases on the 1982 docket decided by June 30, 1983, took an average of 3.1 months between argument and decision. The Court filed a total of 113 majority opinions in fiscal 1983, 12 of which were per curiam. It also filed 16 dissenting opinions, 2 concurring opinions, and 6 dissenting in part and concurring in part.

Of the 137 dispositions, 55 (40.2 percent) concerned criminal cases, 49 (35.8 percent) concerned law cases, 29 (21.2 percent) decided equity cases, and only 4 (2.9 percent) regarded juvenile cases. As to type of disposition, 50 affirmed the lower court, 42 reversed, and 16 vacated and remanded to the lower court. Eight cases each were either dismissed without opinion or remanded without affirmance or dismissal, 6 decisions were affirmed in part and reversed in part, 3 each were either dismissed with opinions or dismissed prior to argument or submission, and 1 was transferred to the Court of Special Appeals. Overall, the balance was about equal between cases affirmed or dismissed and cases reversed or remanded.

TABLE CA-1

DISPOSITION OF TOTAL CASELOAD
COURT OF APPEALS

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

Regular Docket	137
Petitions for Certiorari	627
Attorney Grievance Proceedings	32
Character Committee Proceedings	3
Certified Questions of Law	3
Miscellaneous Appeals	17
Total Dispositions	819

TABLE CA-2

APPEALS DOCKETED BY TERM
COURT OF APPEALS
REGULAR DOCKET

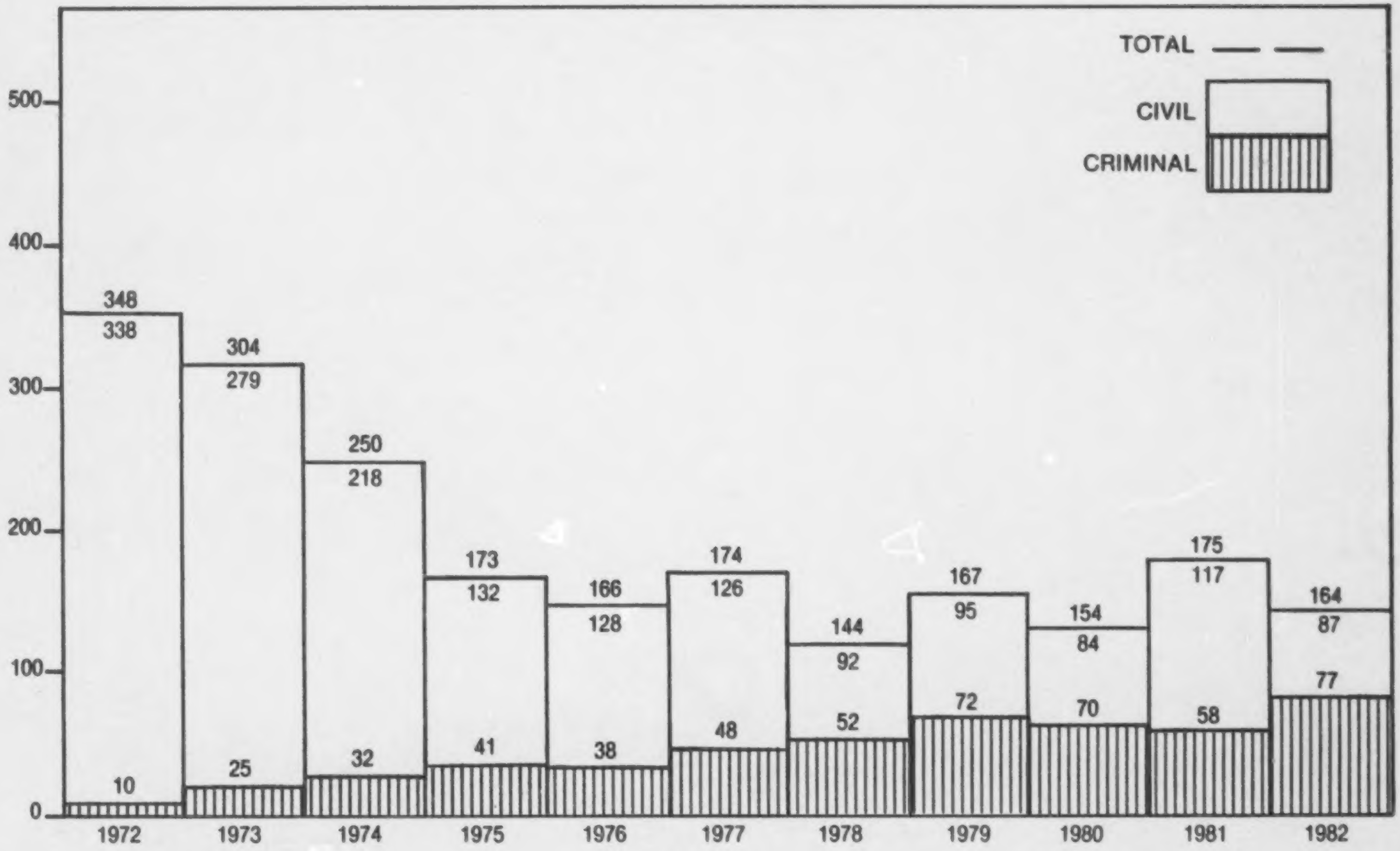


TABLE CA-3

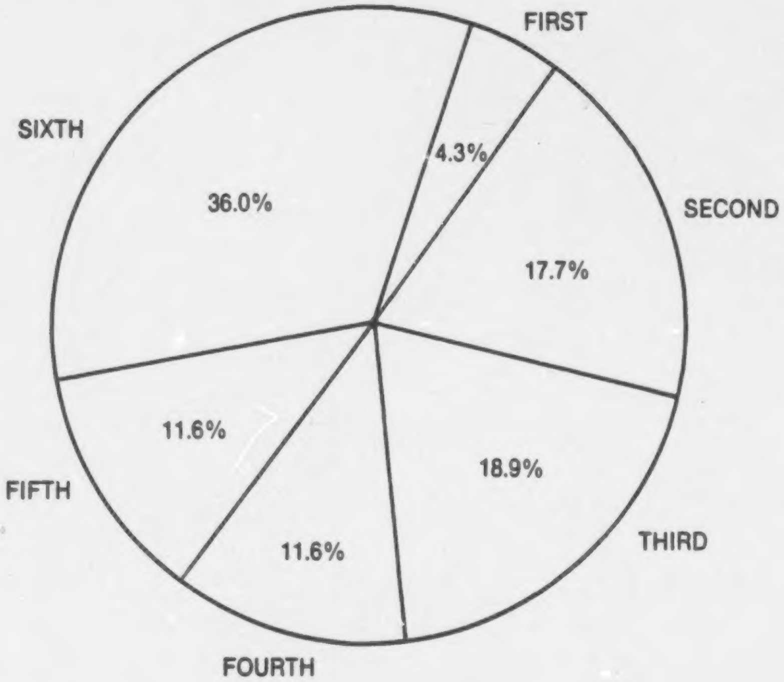
ORIGIN OF APPEALS BY APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND COUNTIES COURT OF APPEALS

1982 TERM

FIRST APPELLATE CIRCUIT		7
Caroline County	1	
Cecil County	1	
Dorchester County	0	
Kent County	1	
Queen Anne's County	0	
Somerset County	0	
Talbot County	1	
Wicomico County	0	
Worcester County	3	
SECOND APPELLATE CIRCUIT		29
Baltimore County	23	
Harford County	6	
THIRD APPELLATE CIRCUIT		31
Allegany County	0	
Frederick County	1	
Garrett County	2	
Montgomery County	21	
Washington County	7	
FOURTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		19
Calvert County	2	
Charles County	4	
Prince George's County	11	
St. Mary's County	2	
FIFTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		19
Anne Arundel County	8	
Carroll County	5	
Howard County	6	
SIXTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		59
Baltimore City	59	
TOTAL		164

TABLE CA-4

ORIGIN OF APPEALS
BY
APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
COURT OF APPEALS—PIE CHART
1982 TERM



FIRST APPELLATE CIRCUIT—7 or 4.3%
SECOND APPELLATE CIRCUIT—29 or 17.7%
THIRD APPELLATE CIRCUIT—31 or 18.9%
FOURTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT—19 or 11.6%
FIFTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT—19 or 11.6%
SIXTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT—59 or 36%
TOTAL—STATE—164 or 100%

TABLE CA-5

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
PETITIONS FOR CERTIORARI GRANTED

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

Fiscal Year	Total Dispositions	Number Granted	Percentage
1979	463	101	21.8
1980	495	121	24.4
1981	655	129	19.7
1982	642	121	18.8
1983	627	120	19.1

TABLE CA-6

PETITION DOCKET DISPOSITIONS*

(Petitions for Certiorari)

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Granted	Dismissed	Denied	Withdrawn	Total
PETITIONS	120	4	503	0	627
Civil	69	4	228	0	301
Criminal	51	0	275	0	326

*688 filed in fiscal year 1983.

TABLE CA-7

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE AVERAGE TIME INTERVALS FOR APPEALS ON THE REGULAR DOCKET[a]

(In Days and Months)

Docket	Original Filing to Disposition in Circuit Court	Disposition in Circuit Court to Docketing in Court of Appeals	Docketing to Argument[b]	Argument to Decision
1978	507	270	105	83
	16.9	8.6	3.5	2.8
1979	486	281	112	83
	16.2	9.4	3.7	2.8
1980	432	331	115	110
	14.4	11.0	3.8	3.7
1981	385	175	103	94
	12.8	5.8	3.4	3.1
1982	308	125	124	92
	10.3	4.2	4.1	3.1

[a] Includes cases filed in docket year listed and completing the interval shown as of June 30 of the following year.

[b] Includes cases dismissed or transferred before argument.

TABLE CA-8

DISPOSITION OF COURT OF APPEALS CASES

Regular Docket

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Law	Equity	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Affirmed	21	11	1	17	50
Reversed	13	7	2	20	42
Dismissed - Opinion Filed	2	0	0	1	3
Dismissed Without Opinion	2	2	1	3	8
Remanded Without Affirmance or Reversal	2	0	0	6	8
Vacated and Remanded	7	5	0	4	16
Affirmed in Part, Reversed in Part	1	4	0	1	6
Dismissed Prior to Argument or Submission	1	0	0	2	3
Transferred to Court of Special Appeals	0	0	0	1	1
Origin					
1981 Docket	16	15	2	18	51
1982 Docket	31	14	1	35	81
1983 Docket	2	0	1	2	5
Total Cases Disposed During Fiscal 1983	49	29	4	55	137

NOTE: Origin totals in past annual reports combined cases disposed during the fiscal year and cases pending from completed docket years. (See note to Table CA-9.)

TABLE CA-9

CASES PENDING
COURT OF APPEALS REGULAR DOCKET

JUNE 30, 1983

	Law	Equity	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Origin					
1981 Docket	0	0	0	8	8
1982 Docket	22	19	0	42	83
1983 Docket	22	7	0	17	46
Total	44	26	0	67	137

NOTE: Origin totals in past annual reports combined disposed and pending cases. Pending case totals in past annual reports included only cases from concluded docket years; i.e., figures to compare with 1983 docket year were excluded. (See note to Table CA-8.)

THE COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

THE COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

As in the Court of Appeals, matters filed in the Court of Special Appeals for the September 1982 docket formed the incoming workload of the Court of Special Appeals for fiscal year 1983. Filings received from March 1 through February 28 were entered on the September Term docket for argument during the period from the second Monday in September through the end of the following June. In this report, filings are counted by Term, March 1 through February 28, and dispositions by fiscal year, July 1 through June 30.

Continuing the upward climb in caseload over the past decade, the Court of Special Appeals received 1,968 cases on the regular docket for the September 1982 Term. The majority of filings, 1,107 (56.3 percent), were criminal cases; and these accounted for all the increase. The 861 civil cases (43.8 percent of the total) showed a decline of a few cases from last year. In the civil area, the Court uses the procedure of the prehearing conference to identify cases suitable for resolution by the parties. Of 1,071 information reports received during the 1982 Term, identifying the noting of appeals in the circuit courts, the Court assigned 374 (34.9 percent) for prehearing conference. For more than one-third of the cases identified, the burden on the regular docket workload was reduced following the assignment. Directly, 77 cases were dismissed or settled before, at, or as a result of the conference. Issues were limited in another 21 cases, and 4 cases proceeded with expedited appeals. A further 39 cases were dismissed or remanded after the prehearing conference. By clarifying the issues and bringing the parties together, the prehearing conference procedure saves effort for the Court and appeal costs for the litigants.

Geographically, Baltimore City contributed the largest number of appeals, 620 (31.5 percent). The large counties sent 872 appeals (44.8 percent). Of these, Prince George's County sent the most, 275 (14.0 percent), closely followed by Montgomery County, with 252 (12.8 percent). Baltimore County contributed 180 (9.1 percent), and Anne Arundel County sent 165 (8.4 percent). The proportionate contribution from each appellate circuit followed closely that of the large counties. The circuit court cases tried generated appeals at the rate of 11 percent, calculated as the ratio of 1982 Term regular docket appeals to fiscal year 1982 trials.

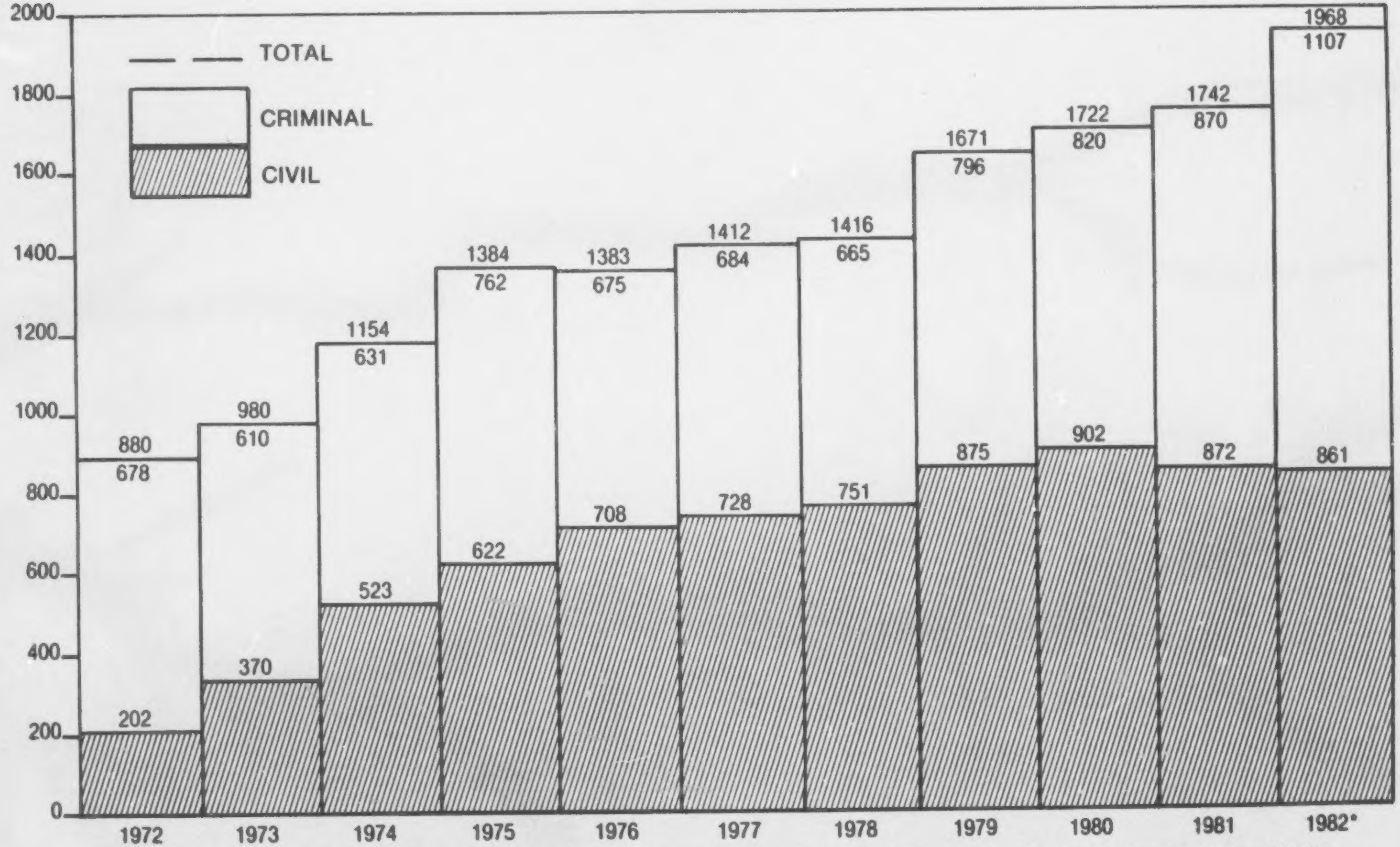
Of the 1,808 cases on the regular docket disposed by the Court of Special Appeals during fiscal year 1983, 1,447 (80.0 percent) were from the 1982 Term docket. A further 297 cases (16.4 percent) from the 1981 docket were concluded as well, plus 64 cases (3.5 percent) from the 1983 docket. On June 30, 1983, of the 867 cases pending, the majority, 545 (62.9 percent), were from the 1983 docket in the ordinary course of being scheduled for the current term. Only 316 cases (36.4 percent of all pending) remained undecided from the 1982 Term. These generally were cases argued at the end of the fiscal year awaiting completion of opinions. Only 6 cases (0.7 percent of the pendings) remained from the 1981 docket. These figures depict the Court successfully keeping current with its large caseload. Of the cases from the 1982 docket, those argued or disposed before argument as of June 30, 1983, did so in an average of 5.7 months. Those decided by June 30, 1983, were decided in an average of 1.1 months from argument.

Nearly two-thirds of the dispositions of the Court of Special Appeals were affirmances of the lower courts. These numbered 1,136 (62.8 percent). While 950 (52.5 percent), barely half, of the disposed cases were criminal matters, 735 (64.7 percent), nearly two-thirds, of the affirmances were for criminal case decisions. Of the 40 juvenile dispositions, 30 (75 percent) were affirmances. Dismissals accounted for 270 (14.9) percent of all dispositions. Virtually all, 256, of these were from law and equity cases. The combined total of affirmances and dismissals in law and equity was similar to that in criminal and juvenile, even though the proportion of direct affirmances was different. The proportion of direct reversals, including full and partial reversals, was similar across the case types. While 61 cases (3.4 percent) were transferred to the Court of Appeals, only 19 (2.0 percent) of criminal appeals were transferred.

In addition to the regular appeals, the Court of Special Appeals also disposed of 128 cases on the post-conviction and miscellaneous dockets during fiscal year 1983. Of 96 post-conviction dispositions, the Court denied applications for leave to appeal in 55 cases, granted 15, remanded 14, and dismissed 12. Of 10 Inmate Grievance Commission cases, the Court denied 9 and dismissed 1 application for leave to appeal. Of 22 other dispositions from the miscellaneous docket, including habeas corpus/bail cases and motions for stays of execution of orders pending appeal, 15 were denied, 5 granted, and 1 each dismissed and remanded.

TABLE CSA-1

APPEALS DOCKETED BY TERM
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS
REGULAR DOCKET



*Does not include 1071 civil notices of appeal which were filed in the Clerk's Office pursuant to Maryland Rules 1022-1024. These appeals were either scheduled for prehearing conference or proceeded through the regular appellate process as stipulated in Maryland Rule 1024a.1. Cases finally disposed of by prehearing conference are never placed on the regular docket or listed as filings. Cases not finally disposed of by this process will be placed on subsequent dockets and will then be included among filings.

TABLE CSA-2

ORIGIN OF APPEALS BY
APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND COUNTIES
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

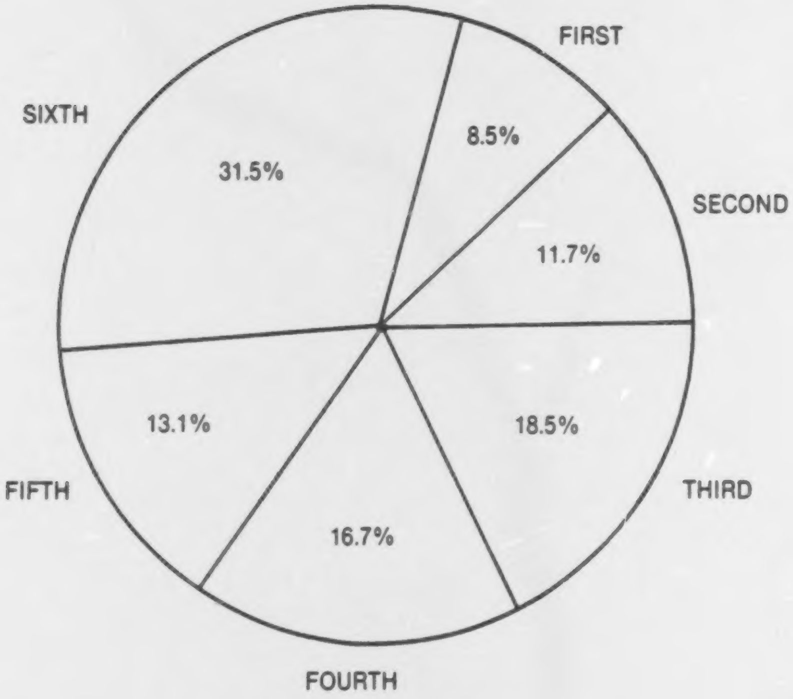
Regular Docket

1982 TERM

FIRST APPELLATE CIRCUIT		168
Caroline County	9	
Cecil County	40	
Dorchester County	15	
Kent County	12	
Queen Anne's County	9	
Somerset County	8	
Talbot County	14	
Wicomico County	40	
Worcester County	21	
SECOND APPELLATE CIRCUIT		230
Baltimore County	180	
Harford County	50	
THIRD APPELLATE CIRCUIT		364
Allegany County	28	
Frederick County	30	
Garrett County	8	
Montgomery County	252	
Washington County	46	
FOURTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		328
Calvert County	16	
Charles County	27	
Prince George's County	275	
St. Mary's County	10	
FIFTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		258
Anne Arundel County	165	
Carroll County	22	
Howard County	71	
SIXTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		620
Baltimore City	620	
TOTAL		1,968

TABLE CSA-3

ORIGIN OF APPEALS
BY
APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS—PIE CHART
1982 TERM
REGULAR DOCKET



FIRST APPELLATE CIRCUIT—168 or 8.5%
SECOND APPELLATE CIRCUIT—230 or 11.7%
THIRD APPELLATE CIRCUIT—364 or 18.5%
FOURTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT—328 or 16.7%
FIFTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT—258 or 13.1%
SIXTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT—620 or 31.5%
TOTAL—STATE—1968 or 100.0%

TABLE CSA-4

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE AVERAGE TIME INTERVALS FOR APPEALS ON REGULAR DOCKET[a]

(In Days and Months)

Docket	Original Filing to Disposition in Court Below	Disposition in Circuit Court to Docketing in Court of Special Appeals	Docketing to Argument[b]	Argument to Decision
1978	489 16.3	102 3.4	150 5.0	36 1.2
1979	465 15.5	110 3.7	171 5.7	27 0.9
1980	431 14.4	119 4.0	166 5.5	35 1.2
1981	392 13.1	125 4.2	162 5.4	26 0.9
1982	349 11.6	126 4.2	172 5.7	34 1.1

[a] Includes cases filed in docket year listed, and disposed as of June 30 of the following year.

[b] Includes cases dismissed or transferred before argument.

TABLE CSA-5

PENDING CASES COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

Regular Docket

JUNE 30, 1983

	Law	Equity	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Origin					
1981 Docket	6	0	0	0	6
1982 Docket	74	51	13	178	316
1983 Docket	131	80	6	328	545
Total Cases Pending at Close of Fiscal 1983	211	131	19	506	867

NOTE: Previous annual reports excluded pending cases from current docket year. (See note for Table CSA-6.)

TABLE CSA-6

DISPOSITION OF COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS CASES

Regular Docket

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Law	Equity	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Affirmed	250	121	30	735	1,136
Reversed	72	22	6	110	210
Dismissed - Opinion Filed	18	17	2	8	45
Dismissed - Without Opinion	2	3	0	0	5
Remanded Without Affirmance or Reversal	3	4	0	4	11
Affirmed in Part, Reversed in Part	20	26	2	58	106
Modified and Affirmed	1	4	0	2	7
Stayed	1	6	0	0	7
Dismissed Prior to Argument or Submission	135	71	0	14	220
Transferred to Court of Appeals	23	19	0	19	61
Origin					
1981 Docket	76	47	11	163	297
1982 Docket	420	225	29	773	1,447
1983 Docket	29	21	0	14	64
Total Cases Disposed During Fiscal 1983	525	293	40	950	1,808

NOTE: Previous annual reports combined under "origin" cases disposed and cases pending, excluding pending cases filed during the current docket year. (See note for Table CSA-5.)

TABLE CSA-7

DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CASES

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Granted	Dismissed	Denied	Remanded	Total
Post Conviction	15	12	55	14	96
Inmate Grievance	0	1	9	0	10
Other Miscellaneous*	5	1	15	1	22
TOTALS	20	14	79	15	128

*Includes habeas corpus/bail cases and motions for stay of execution of order pending appeal.

TABLE CSA-8

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS CASES AND CIRCUIT COURT TRIALS

FISCAL 1983

Jurisdiction	Court of Special Appeals 1982 Regular Docket	Circuit Court Fiscal 1982 Trials	Ratio of Appeals to Trials
Baltimore City	620	1,865	.34
Kent County	12	52	.23
Worcester County	21	93	.23
St. Mary's County	10	50	.20
Washington County	46	282	.17
Caroline County	9	64	.14
Calvert County	16	137	.12
Prince George's County	275	2,484	.11
Talbot County	14	129	.11
Wicomico County	40	377	.11
Anne Arundel County	165	1,686	.10
Dorchester County	15	153	.10
Montgomery County	252	2,724	.10
Allegany County	28	392	.08
Frederick County	30	377	.08
Garrett County	8	110	.08
Harford County	50	667	.08
Howard County	71	903	.08
Somerset County	8	116	.07
Baltimore County	180	3,293	.06
Cecil County	40	668	.06
Charles County	27	444	.06
Queen Anne's County	9	194	.05
Carroll County	22	665	.04
TOTAL	1,968	17,925	.11

THE CIRCUIT COURTS

FILINGS

Law, equity, juvenile, and criminal case filings amounted to 151,941 in fiscal 1983. This figure also includes 3,643 juvenile causes heard at the District Court level in Montgomery County. With respect to total circuit court caseload, 42.8 percent of the filings were in equity, 22.3 percent in criminal, 19.9 percent in juvenile, and 15.0 percent in the law category.

The fiscal 1983 filings of 151,941 increased statistically by 7.0 percent over the 141,958 filings recorded in fiscal 1982. Increases were registered in all four major functional areas. Criminal filings increased the greatest, up 10.7 percent over the previous fiscal year (33,862 in fy 83 compared to 30,575 in fy 82) followed by equity, up 8.7 percent (65,003 in fy 83 as opposed to 59,781 in fy 82); and law, up 4.6 percent (22,915 in fy 83, 21,852 in fy 82). Juvenile recorded only a slight increase of 1.3 percent (30,161 in fy 83 compared to 29,750 in fy 82).

Several reasons may be cited for these statistical increases. Most significant is the fact that reopened cases are no longer counted from the hearing stage; rather, they are now reported from the date of the filing of the reopened petition. This means that more total filings will result since a number of reopened cases never reach the hearing stage. This system of counting is more reflective of total workload and goes back to a system which was established prior to fiscal 1982. Reopened petitions are more frequently found in domestic relations cases and this may be one reason why equity case filings rose 8.7 percent in fiscal 1983.

In terms of criminal case filings, just about all of the 3,000 or more additional filings witnessed this year are attributable to one case category -- jury trial prayers. During the 1981 session of the General Assembly, a law was passed, known as the Gerstung Law, which was aimed at reducing the number of requests for a jury trial filed in the District Court and thus requiring transfer of cases to the circuit court (Chapter 608, Acts of 1981). Prior to the initiation of this Act, approximately 12,000 requests were filed in the circuit courts yearly. One year later jury trial prayers had diminished to about half (approximately 6,500 yearly) directly as a result of this bill passage. In fiscal 1983, however, a steady climb in the number of requests has been noticed to the point that we are nearing pre-Chapter 608 levels. About 10,000 requests for jury trials were made in fiscal 1983, thus suggesting that the impact of Gerstung legislation may have somewhat lessened in its second year of implementation.

In fiscal 1983, 18,979 law cases filed in the five major jurisdictions of Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Baltimore City accounted for 82.8 percent of the 22,915 State's total law caseload. This represents a 6.9 percent increase from the 17,752 filings recorded for these jurisdictions in fiscal 1982. The other 19 counties recorded 3,936 law cases; only 17.1 percent of the total law filings and representing a 0.4 percent decrease over the 4,100 cases counted last year. Increased law filings were predominantly noted in the metropolitan areas of Maryland: Baltimore

County (up 15.4 percent), Anne Arundel County (up 9.8 percent), Montgomery County (up 8.4 percent), Baltimore City (up 4.0 percent), and Prince George's County (up 2.2 percent).

Equity case filings in the four major jurisdictions and Baltimore City accounted for 45,782 cases or 70.4 percent of the State filings recorded at 65,003. The figures in the major jurisdictions rose by 6.7 percent over the 42,894 cases filed in fiscal 1982. The other 19 counties consumed only 29.6 percent of the total caseload in fiscal 1983, which amounted to 19,221 cases. This represents a growth of 13.8 percent over the 16,887 cases recorded last year. Growing rates of change were calculated for Montgomery County (45.8 percent), Anne Arundel County (19.6 percent), Baltimore County (14.2 percent), and Prince George's County (4.8 percent). Baltimore City was the only major jurisdiction which showed a decrease in equity filings, with an 8.8 percent lower rate.

The Circuit Court for Montgomery County reported that, in exercising jurisdiction formerly held by an orphans' court, it conducted 61 hearings and signed 1,875 orders during fiscal 1983. The Circuit Court for Harford County exercises the same jurisdiction and recorded 25 hearings and signed 410 orders.

Criminal case filings statewide totaled 33,862 in fiscal 1983. The 26,247 criminal filings for the four major jurisdictions and Baltimore City represent an 11.4 percent increase as compared to the 23,553 filings recorded last year. Metropolitan areas continue to consume the large majority of the State's criminal caseload (77.5 percent) compared to the amount of cases filed in the other 19 counties (22.5 percent).

The other 19 counties recorded 7,615 criminal cases compared to 7,022 cases recorded last year, resulting in an 8.4 percent increase. In the metropolitan areas, four of the five major jurisdictions saw criminal case filing increases: Montgomery County (37.4 percent), Prince George's County (25.3 percent), Baltimore County (17.9 percent), and Baltimore City (0.8 percent). Only Anne Arundel County recorded a slight drop in criminal filings in fiscal 1983 with a 2.5 percent rate of designation.

Applications for review of criminal sentences amounted to 226, of which 18 were withdrawn by the applicants. There were 235 applications in 1981-82 and 183 applications in 1980-81. This year the original sentence was decreased in 7 instances and unchanged in 193. No sentences were increased. Since the inception of the procedure to review criminal sentences in 1966, 4,597 applications have been filed.

There were 30,161 juvenile causes recorded statewide in fiscal 1983. This includes the 3,643 causes filed in the District Court for Montgomery County. The four major jurisdictions and Baltimore City were responsible for 25,064 filings or 83.1 percent of the total juvenile caseload; a 1.4 percent increase over last year's figure of 24,697. The other 19 counties recorded 5,097 juvenile filings or 16.9 percent of the total State caseload; an increase of 0.8 percent over last year's figure of 5,053. The following increases and decreases were noted in the metropolitan areas of the State: Anne Arundel County (up 21.4 percent), Montgomery County (up 11.4 percent), Baltimore City (down 0.9 percent), Prince George's County (down 3.5 percent), and Baltimore County (down 6.3 percent).

TERMINATIONS

Terminations reported totaled 126,548 in fiscal 1983 for the four major categories of law, equity, criminal, and juvenile. This figure includes 3,593 juvenile terminations heard at the District Court level in Montgomery County. There were 128,411 case terminations reported in fiscal 1982. Terminations represented 83.2 percent of filings in fiscal 1983.

This year the 15,260 law cases terminated in the five major jurisdictions of Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Baltimore City accounted for 78.6 percent of the State's 19,409 law terminations. This represents a 6.2 percent increment over the 15,260 cases terminated for these jurisdictions in fiscal 1982. The other 19 counties terminated 4,149 law cases; only 21.4 percent of the total law terminations. This shows an 8.0 percent decline over the 4,510 cases terminated last year. Statewide, the 19,409 law terminations rose by 3.1 percent over last year's figure of 18,810. In the metropolitan areas, Montgomery County and Baltimore County, terminations rose by 44.0 percent and 32.5 percent. Three jurisdictions, Anne Arundel County, Baltimore City, and Prince George's County, declined in law terminations over the previous fiscal year by 10.7 percent, 11.1 percent, and 8.0 percent, respectively.

Case terminations in the equity category totaled 52,030 statewide, a slight decrease of 0.2 percent over the 52,170 cases terminated last year. The four major jurisdictions and Baltimore City were responsible for 65.4 percent of the terminations or 34,038 cases. This again shows a slight decline of 1.5 percent over the 34,558 terminated last year.

The other 19 counties disposed of 17,992 cases or the remaining 34.6 percent of the equity cases terminated in the State. These terminations amounted to a 2.1 percent increase over the 17,612 equity cases terminated the previous year. Increases in the metropolitan areas of the State were as follows: Montgomery County (74.9 percent), Prince George's County (21.8 percent), and Baltimore County (7.5 percent). Anne Arundel County and Baltimore City declined 4.4 percent and 44.7 percent, respectively.

The number of criminal terminations in the State amounted to 28,729 in fiscal 1983; a 0.6 percent drop over the 28,923 dispositions recorded last year. Baltimore City and the four major jurisdictions disposed of 21,881 cases; 76.1 percent of the total and an increase of 8.1 percent over the 20,230 terminated in fiscal 1982. Nineteen other counties disposed of 6,848 criminal cases this year compared to 8,693 cases last year, resulting in a decrease of 26.9 percent. The total share of the State's criminal terminations by the 19 other counties was 23.9 percent. Accelerations were registered in Montgomery County (25.2 percent), Prince George's County (14.1 percent), Baltimore City (11.5 percent), and Baltimore County (3.9 percent). Anne Arundel County decreased by 14.4 percent.

There were 26,380 juvenile causes terminated statewide in fiscal 1983 which represents a modest decline of 7.4 percent when compared to the 28,508 terminations reported last year. This year's figure includes the 3,593 juvenile causes terminated at the District Court level in Montgomery County. Baltimore City and the four major jurisdictions account for 82.3 percent, or 21,701, of the total State dispositions.

Last year 23,596 causes were terminated by these same jurisdictions, representing 82.8 percent of the total. The other 19 counties terminated 4,679 juvenile causes this year as compared to 4,912 last year; a difference of 4.7 percent. These counties were responsible for a small 17.7 percent of the State's juvenile terminations. Metropolitan jurisdictions reported higher and lower rates of change in fiscal 1983: Anne Arundel County (up 27.6 percent), Montgomery County (up 4.6 percent), Baltimore City (down 18.2 percent), Baltimore County (down 14.4 percent), and Prince George's County (down 7.5 percent).

TRIALS

In fiscal 1983 there were 19,009 dispositions of law cases statewide, of which 2,164 were dispositions by trial and accounted for 11.3 percent of the total. The majority of these trials were court trials, 1,129 or 52.1 percent, compared to the number of jury trials, 1,035 or 37.9 percent. The law jury trial to disposition ratio was lowest in Somerset County at 0.0 percent and highest in Washington County at 10.7 percent. Four metropolitan counties and Baltimore City were responsible for 741, or 71.6 percent, of all law jury trials. The other 19 counties held 294 law jury trials, making up 28.4 percent of the total.

Court trials in law were held in 1,129 cases in Maryland. Anne Arundel County, Baltimore County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Baltimore City heard 808, or 71.6 percent, of the total court law trials, while the other 19 counties heard 321, or 28.4 percent, of the cases. The law court trial to disposition ratio was highest in Calvert County at 20.4 percent and lowest in Somerset County at 0.0 percent.

The circuit courts reported 28,729 criminal terminations for the fiscal year. There were 7,860 cases (27.3 percent) disposed of by trial. Most trials (5,637 or 71.7 percent) were court trials compared to the number of jury trials (2,223 or 28.3 percent). The majority of jury trials (1,663) were held in the four largest counties and Baltimore City, contributing 73.5 percent to the total 2,223 jury trials held in the State. The other 19 counties contributed to 26.5 percent of the total and recorded 560 jury trials. The criminal jury trial to disposition ratio was lowest in Baltimore County at 1.2 percent and highest in Garrett County at 20.1 percent.

The four largest jurisdictions and Baltimore City were responsible for 3,315, or 58.8 percent, of the total 5,637 criminal court trials. Nineteen other counties held 2,322, or 41.2 percent, of the criminal court trials. The criminal court trial to disposition ratio was lowest in Prince George's County at 0.7 percent and highest in Carroll County at 108.3 percent.

TABLE CC-1.1

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - FIRST CIRCUIT	2,795	6,198	5,796	402	5,803	5,412	391	3,190
Law	777	563	467	96	574	465	109	766
Equity	1,381	3,619	3,619	xx	3,356	3,356	xx	1,644
Criminal	556	1,493	1,187	306	1,399	1,117	282	650
Juvenile	81	523	523	xx	474	474	xx	130
DORCHESTER COUNTY	792	1,156	1,101	55	988	941	47	960
Law	210	131	100	31	92	70	22	249
Equity	475	761	761	xx	664	664	xx	572
Criminal	76	169	145	24	154	129	25	91
Juvenile	31	95	95	xx	78	78	xx	48
SOMERSET COUNTY	255	675	639	36	488	473	15	442
Law	31	21	18	3	13	12	1	39
Equity	126	504	504	xx	390	390	xx	240
Criminal	97	115	82	33	61	47	14	151
Juvenile	1	35	35	xx	24	24	xx	12
WICOMICO COUNTY	839	2,669	2,497	172	2,661	2,486	175	847
Law	256	210	182	28	251	214	37	215
Equity	410	1,556	1,556	xx	1,561	1,561	xx	405
Criminal	160	686	542	144	652	514	138	194
Juvenile	13	217	217	xx	197	197	xx	33
WORCESTER COUNTY	909	1,698	1,559	139	1,666	1,512	154	941
Law	280	201	167	34	218	169	49	263
Equity	370	798	798	xx	741	741	xx	427
Criminal	223	523	418	105	532	427	105	214
Juvenile	36	176	176	xx	175	175	xx	37

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.2

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - SECOND CIRCUIT	2,208	5,602	5,354	248	5,534	5,311	223	2,276
Law	473	499	428	71	480	405	75	492
Equity	1,023	3,469	3,469	xx	3,392	3,392	xx	1,100
Criminal	636	1,020	843	177	1,058	910	148	598
Juvenile	76	614	614	xx	604	604	xx	86
CAROLINE COUNTY	285	750	720	30	713	694	19	322
Law	58	62	56	6	63	57	6	57
Equity	169	468	468	xx	447	447	xx	190
Criminal	49	146	122	24	129	116	13	66
Juvenile	9	74	74	xx	74	74	xx	9
CECIL COUNTY	1,107	2,311	2,215	96	2,367	2,276	91	1,051
Law	222	188	161	27	189	163	26	221
Equity	492	1,426	1,426	xx	1,462	1,462	xx	492
Criminal	361	423	354	69	457	392	65	327
Juvenile	32	274	274	xx	259	259	xx	47
KENT COUNTY	159	430	391	39	402	364	38	187
Law	44	54	42	12	61	46	15	37
Equity	90	231	231	xx	217	217	xx	104
Criminal	24	105	78	27	87	64	23	42
Juvenile	1	40	40	xx	37	37	xx	4
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY	320	1,054	1,013	41	1,049	1,009	40	325
Law	63	89	80	9	93	79	14	59
Equity	133	669	669	xx	635	635	xx	167
Criminal	117	171	139	32	197	171	26	91
Juvenile	7	125	125	xx	124	124	xx	8
TALBOT COUNTY	337	1,057	1,015	42	1,003	968	35	482
Law	86	106	89	17	74	60	14	118
Equity	139	675	675	xx	631	631	xx	183
Criminal	85	175	150	25	188	167	21	72
Juvenile	27	101	101	xx	110	110	xx	18

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.3

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - THIRD CIRCUIT	16,100	22,281	20,670	1,611	21,032	19,037	1,595	17,349
Law	5,051	3,913	3,324	589	4,156	3,133	623	4,808
Equity	6,628	8,854	8,854	xx	8,614	8,614	xx	6,868
Criminal	3,461	6,506	5,484	1,022	5,540	4,568	972	4,427
Juvenile	960	3,008	3,008	xx	2,722	2,722	xx	1,246
BALTIMORE COUNTY	12,651	18,341	16,951	1,390	18,038	16,244	1,394	12,954
Law	4,242	3,371	2,878	493	3,775	2,837	538	3,838
Equity	4,931	6,919	6,919	xx	6,964	6,964	xx	4,886
Criminal	3,048	5,564	4,667	897	4,820	3,964	856	3,792
Juvenile	430	2,487	2,487	xx	2,479	2,479	xx	438
HARFORD COUNTY	3,449	3,940	3,719	221	2,994	2,793	201	4,395
Law	809	542	446	96	381	296	85	970
Equity	1,697	1,935	1,935	xx	1,650	1,650	xx	1,982
Criminal	413	942	817	125	720	604	116	635
Juvenile	530	521	521	xx	243	243	xx	808

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.4

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - FOURTH CIRCUIT	3,758	5,130	4,788	342	4,932	4,552	380	3,956
Law	1,135	646	474	172	959	756	203	822
Equity	2,102	2,779	2,779	xx	2,221	2,221	xx	2,660
Criminal	438	743	573	170	792	615	177	389
Juvenile	83	962	962	xx	960	960	xx	85
ALLEGANY COUNTY	1,623	1,577	1,458	119	1,658	1,470	188	1,542
Law	643	194	143	51	530	420	110	307
Equity	829	870	870	xx	570	570	xx	1,129
Criminal	121	166	98	68	201	123	78	86
Juvenile	30	347	347	xx	357	357	xx	20
GARRETT COUNTY	380	724	685	39	757	722	35	347
Law	82	73	53	20	75	64	11	80
Equity	218	382	382	xx	401	401	xx	199
Criminal	69	134	115	19	149	125	24	54
Juvenile	11	135	135	xx	132	132	xx	14
WASHINGTON COUNTY	1,755	2,829	2,645	184	2,517	2,360	157	2,067
Law	410	379	278	101	354	272	82	435
Equity	1,055	1,527	1,527	xx	1,250	1,250	xx	1,332
Criminal	248	443	360	83	442	367	75	249
Juvenile	42	480	480	xx	471	471	xx	51

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.5

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING IN THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - FIFTH CIRCUIT	18,259	19,906	18,631	1,275	16,318	15,284	1,034	21,547
Law	4,059	2,657	2,116	541	2,285	1,795	490	4,431
Equity	10,856	9,113	9,113	xx	6,759	6,759	xx	13,210
Criminal	2,279	4,414	3,680	734	3,779	3,235	544	2,914
Juvenile	1,065	3,722	3,722	xx	3,495	3,495	xx	992
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	12,881	13,198	12,479	719	10,135	9,599	536	15,644
Law	2,749	1,799	1,439	360	1,392	1,106	286	3,156
Equity	8,121	6,326	6,326	xx	3,994	3,994	xx	10,453
Criminal	1,191	2,421	2,062	359	2,189	1,939	250	1,423
Juvenile	820	2,652	2,652	xx	2,560	2,560	xx	612
CARROLL COUNTY	2,072	3,190	2,941	249	2,929	2,730	199	2,333
Law	393	325	275	50	329	267	62	389
Equity	1,043	1,387	1,387	xx	1,418	1,418	xx	1,012
Criminal	558	837	638	199	588	451	137	807
Juvenile	78	641	641	xx	594	594	xx	125
HOWARD COUNTY	3,306	3,518	3,211	307	3,254	2,955	299	3,570
Law	917	533	402	131	564	422	142	886
Equity	1,692	1,400	1,400	xx	1,347	1,347	xx	1,745
Criminal	530	1,156	980	176	1,002	845	157	684
Juvenile	167	429	429	xx	341	341	xx	255

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.6

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING IN THE SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - SIXTH CIRCUIT	24,256	20,782	19,648	1,134	17,495	16,666	829	27,543
Law	7,951	3,735	3,250	485	3,398	3,070	328	8,288
Equity	12,109	9,636	9,636	xx	7,671	7,671	xx	14,074
Criminal	2,795	3,529	2,880	649	2,582	2,081	501	3,742
Juvenile	1,401	3,882	3,882	xx	3,844	3,844	xx	1,439
FREDERICK COUNTY	1,273	2,357	2,266	91	2,537	2,422	115	1,093
Law	242	271	227	44	304	248	56	209
Equity	769	1,502	1,502	xx	1,587	1,587	xx	684
Criminal	210	345	298	47	395	336	59	160
Juvenile	52	239	239	xx	251	251	xx	40
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	22,983	18,425	17,382	1,043	14,958	14,244	714	26,450
Law	7,709	3,464	3,023	441	3,094	2,822	272	8,079
Equity	11,340	8,134	8,134	xx	6,084	6,084	xx	13,390
Criminal	2,585	3,184	2,582	602	2,187	1,745	442	3,582
Juvenile*	1,349	3,643	3,643	xx	3,593	3,593	xx	1,399

*Juvenile causes processed at the District Court level.

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.7

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE
FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
IN THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - SEVENTH CIRCUIT	23,616	32,485	31,397	1,088	28,523	27,499	1,024	27,577
Law	5,066	3,938	3,378	560	3,549	2,968	581	5,455
Equity	14,916	16,282	16,282	xx	13,478	13,478	xx	17,719
Criminal	2,625	5,823	5,295	528	5,120	4,677	443	3,328
Juvenile	1,009	6,442	6,442	xx	6,376	6,376	xx	1,075
CALVERT COUNTY	530	1,156	1,087	69	1,130	1,071	59	555
Law	79	162	99	63	122	69	53	119
Equity	344	550	550	xx	598	598	xx	295
Criminal	38	167	161	6	133	127	6	72
Juvenile	69	277	277	xx	277	277	xx	69
CHARLES COUNTY	1,072	3,126	3,022	104	2,919	2,839	80	1,279
Law	251	249	201	48	260	215	45	240
Equity	522	1,503	1,503	xx	1,363	1,363	xx	662
Criminal	177	678	622	56	553	518	35	302
Juvenile	122	696	696	xx	743	743	xx	75
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	21,466	26,551	25,701	850	22,838	22,016	822	25,179
Law	4,589	3,381	2,951	430	2,991	2,546	445	4,979
Equity	13,738	13,152	13,152	xx	10,457	10,457	xx	16,433
Criminal	2,355	4,744	4,324	420	4,226	3,849	377	2,873
Juvenile	784	5,274	5,274	xx	5,164	5,164	xx	894
ST. MARY'S COUNTY	548	1,652	1,587	65	1,636	1,573	63	564
Law	147	146	127	19	176	138	38	117
Equity	312	1,077	1,077	xx	1,060	1,060	xx	329
Criminal	55	234	188	46	208	183	25	81
Juvenile	34	195	195	xx	192	192	xx	37

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.8

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - EIGHTH CIRCUIT BALTIMORE CITY	48,870	39,557	37,521	2,036	26,911	25,049	1,862	61,516
Total - Law Courts	12,676	6,964	6,155	809	4,008	3,051	957	15,632
Total - Equity Courts	23,752	11,251	11,251	xx	6,539	6,539	xx	26,464
Total - Criminal Courts	6,812	10,334	9,107	1,227	8,459	7,554	905	8,687
Total - Juvenile Court	5,630	11,008	11,008	xx	7,905	7,905	xx	8,733

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.9

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - STATE OF MARYLAND	139,862	151,941	143,805	8,136	126,548	118,810	7,338	164,954
Law	37,188	22,915	19,592	3,323	19,409	15,643	3,366	40,694
Equity	72,767	65,003	65,003	xx	52,030	52,030	xx	85,739
Criminal	19,602	33,862	29,049	4,813	28,729	24,757	3,972	24,735
Juvenile*	10,305	30,161	30,161	xx	26,380	26,380	xx	13,786

*Includes juvenile causes processed by the District Court for Montgomery County.

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-2

PERCENTAGES OF ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND REOPENED CASES HEARD

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	LAW		EQUITY		CRIMINAL		JUVENILE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FIRST CIRCUIT	563	9.1	3,619	58.4	1,493	24.1	523	8.4	6,198	100.0
Dorchester	131	11.4	761	65.8	169	14.6	95	8.2	1,156	100.0
Somerset	21	3.1	504	74.7	115	17.0	35	5.2	675	100.0
Wicomico	210	7.9	1,556	58.3	686	25.7	217	8.1	2,669	100.0
Worcester	201	11.8	798	47.0	523	30.8	176	10.4	1,698	100.0
SECOND CIRCUIT	499	8.9	3,469	61.9	1,020	18.2	614	11.0	5,602	100.0
Caroline	62	8.2	468	62.4	146	19.5	74	9.9	750	100.0
Cecil	188	8.1	1,426	61.7	423	18.3	274	11.8	2,311	100.0
Kent	54	12.6	231	53.7	105	24.4	40	9.3	430	100.0
Queen Anne's	89	8.4	669	63.5	171	16.2	125	11.9	1,054	100.0
Talbot	106	10.0	675	63.9	175	16.6	101	9.5	1,057	100.0
THIRD CIRCUIT	3,913	17.6	8,854	39.7	6,506	29.2	3,008	13.5	22,281	100.0
Baltimore	3,371	18.4	6,919	37.7	5,564	30.3	2,487	13.6	18,341	100.0
Harford	542	13.8	1,935	49.1	942	23.9	521	13.2	3,940	100.0
FOURTH CIRCUIT	646	12.6	2,779	54.2	743	14.5	962	18.7	5,130	100.0
Allegany	194	12.3	870	55.2	166	10.5	347	22.0	1,577	100.0
Garrett	73	10.1	382	52.8	134	18.5	135	18.6	724	100.0
Washington	379	13.4	1,527	54.0	443	15.7	480	16.9	2,829	100.0
FIFTH CIRCUIT	2,657	13.3	9,113	45.8	4,414	22.2	3,722	18.7	19,906	100.0
Anne Arundel	1,799	13.7	6,326	47.9	2,421	18.3	2,652	20.1	13,198	100.0
Carroll	325	10.2	1,387	43.5	837	26.2	641	20.1	3,190	100.0
Howard	533	15.1	1,400	39.8	1,156	32.9	429	12.2	3,518	100.0
SIXTH CIRCUIT	3,735	18.0	9,636	46.3	3,529	17.0	3,882	18.7	20,782	100.0
Frederick	271	11.5	1,502	63.7	345	14.7	239	10.1	2,357	100.0
Montgomery*	3,464	18.8	8,134	44.1	3,184	17.3	3,643	19.8	18,425	100.0
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	3,938	12.1	16,282	50.1	5,823	17.9	6,442	19.9	32,485	100.0
Calvert	162	14.0	550	47.6	167	14.4	277	24.0	1,156	100.0
Charles	249	8.0	1,503	48.1	678	21.7	696	22.2	3,126	100.0
Prince George's	3,381	12.7	13,152	49.5	4,744	17.9	5,274	19.9	26,551	100.0
St. Mary's	146	8.8	1,077	65.2	234	14.2	195	11.8	1,652	100.0
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	6,964	17.6	11,251	28.4	10,334	26.1	11,008	27.9	39,557	100.0
Baltimore City	6,964	17.6	11,251	28.4	10,334	26.1	11,008	27.9	39,557	100.0
STATE	22,915	15.1	65,003	42.8	33,862	22.3	30,161	19.8	151,941	100.0

*Juvenile causes heard at District Court level.

TABLE CC-3

CATEGORIES OF FILINGS
ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND REOPENED CASES HEARD

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Dorchester	Somerset	Wicomico	Worcester	Caroline	Cecil	Kent	Queen Anne's	Talbot	Baltimore	Harford	Allegany	Garrett	Washington	Anne Arundel	Carroll	Howard	Frederick	Montgomery	Calvert	Charles	Prince George's	St. Mary's	Baltimore City	TOTAL
LAW - TOTALS	131	21	210	201	62	188	54	89	106	3371	542	194	73	379	1799	325	533	271	3464	162	249	3,381	146	6,964	22,915
TORT:																									
Motor Tort	24	5	36	19	4	31	8	23	16	1069	166	50	10	71	465	65	89	67	863	20	75	1,153	44	2,402	6,775
Other Tort	8	2	25	18	6	6	4	5	29	394	21	18	9	49	129	27	51	53	395	11	26	584	11	512	2,391
CONTRACT	7	6	90	47	8	6	19	40	11	965	165	60	30	66	512	106	208	77	1289	36	76	988	43	508	5,363
CONDEMNATION	0	0	0	0	4	11	0	3	0	62	3	3	0	7	12	0	7	8	16	0	3	23	2	46	210
CONTESTED CONFESSED JUDGMENT	0	0	6	4	0	0	2	1	7	1	2	0	1	1	6	2	2	1	0	1	3	12	1	127	180
OTHER LAW	58	3	18	74	20	92	7	5	20	311	66	9	2	75	268	71	39	7	370	26	11	135	5	2,542	4,236
APPEALS:																									
District Court - On Record	3	0	0	3	1	3	1	4	0	63	17	5	4	25	28	5	62	10	70	6	15	72	4	17	418
District Court - De Novo	2	0	0	5	3	7	1	1	0	97	10	4	2	5	166	7	20	7	121	44	5	63	14	155	739
Administrative Agencies	26	3	28	26	2	17	10	4	17	333	69	42	14	71	166	38	49	27	250	13	28	295	19	637	2,184
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	3	2	7	5	14	15	2	3	6	76	23	3	1	9	47	4	6	14	90	3	7	56	3	18	419
EQUITY - TOTALS	761	504	1556	798	468	1426	231	669	675	6919	1935	870	382	1527	6326	1387	1400	1502	8134	550	1503	13,152	1077	11,251	65,003
DIVORCE/NULLITY	177	67	473	178	108	528	75	198	201	3788	813	493	160	548	2540	612	867	688	3545	208	502	5,143	350	4,131	26,393
OTHER DOMESTIC RELATIONS	88	112	186	113	121	399	56	130	93	793	417	40	114	349	529	378	124	301	1325	64	233	3,031	234	643	9,873
ADOPTION/GUARDIANSHIP	42	13	40	15	26	61	11	15	12	282	110	62	18	62	177	61	85	94	289	36	40	341	50	466	2,408
PATERNITY	384	218	638	258	89	258	33	221	295	670	221	109	16	289	1075	35	72	182	778	75	444	2,131	298	2,900	11,689
OTHER GENERAL	65	53	193	225	107	166	55	104	71	1349	333	154	72	230	1671	294	216	221	1979	158	276	1,935	125	3,062	13,114
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	5	41	26	9	17	14	1	1	3	37	41	12	2	49	334	7	36	16	218	9	8	571	20	49	1,526
JUVENILE - TOTALS	95	35	217	176	74	274	40	125	101	2487	521	347	135	480	2652	641	429	239	3643	277	696	5,274	195	11,008	30,161
DELINQUENCY	62	7	189	159	64	228	30	67	81	2181	450	134	89	333	1924	545	417	193	2563	249	557	4,567	180	9,407	24,676
ADULT	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	141	0	1	0	9	0	1	4	0	2	0	1	5	174
CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION	2	1	0	2	3	0	1	10	5	28	6	41	7	29	2	6	0	4	47	3	3	16	0	265	481
CHILD IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE	26	4	27	13	6	46	9	35	14	259	48	31	38	104	681	74	10	39	800	24	126	623	14	1,217	4,268
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	5	19	1	2	1	0	0	9	1	17	17	0	1	13	45	7	2	2	229	1	8	68	0	114	562
CRIMINAL - TOTALS	169	115	686	523	146	423	105	171	175	5564	942	166	134	443	2421	837	1156	345	3184	167	678	4,744	234	10,334	33,862
INDICTMENT INFORMATION	106	64	293	207	97	274	39	98	104	2260	508	60	82	283	1609	263	679	241	1337	148	557	2,655	156	4,934	17,054
APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT:																									
Motor Vehicle	16	12	76	71	6	31	3	17	18	552	88	31	15	46	205	137	146	25	462	3	18	230	25	1,227	4,803
Other	8	11	68	34	18	38	24	15	7	345	37	37	4	37	154	62	30	22	140	3	38	190	21		
JURY TRIAL PRAYED - MOTOR	11	14	82	83	5	36	8	11	11	279	166	13	9	27	176	184	123	35	812	4	20	669	8	3,787	10,339
JURY TRIAL PRAYED - OTHER	22	14	164	126	19	25	25	19	28	1145	134	21	20	35	216	188	171	21	411	4	26	914	18		
NONSUPPORT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	980	0	4	1	0	54	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	296	1,337
POST CONVICTION	6	0	3	0	1	5	0	9	5	0	7	0	3	15	0	0	6	0	10	3	18	69	5	90	255
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	0	0	0	2	0	14	6	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	7	3	1	1	10	2	1	17	1	0	74

TABLE CC-4

CATEGORIES OF TERMINATIONS
TERMINATIONS OF ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND OF REOPENED CASES HEARD

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Dorchester	Somerset	Wicomico	Worcester	Caroline	Cecil	Kent	Queen Anne's	Talbot	Baltimore	Harford	Allegany	Garrett	Washington	Anne Arundel	Carroll	Howard	Frederick	Montgomery	Calvert	Charles	Prince George's	St. Mary's	Baltimore City	TOTAL
LAW - TOTALS	92	13	251	218	63	189	61	93	74	3775	381	530	75	354	1392	329	564	304	3094	122	260	2,991	176	4,008	19,409
TORT:																									
Motor Tort	15	4	41	21	9	55	4	21	12	1052	111	57	8	90	399	47	114	80	709	18	83	957	55	1,333	5,295
Other Tort	5	2	24	16	7	14	5	2	21	482	23	47	7	43	89	28	44	39	408	6	23	471	22	299	2,127
CONTRACT	12	5	121	51	18	32	26	45	6	1279	105	191	42	74	432	126	213	98	1410	22	83	958	52	382	5,783
CONDEMNATION	0	0	2	2	3	3	1	2	0	66	0	10	0	3	17	1	7	10	42	4	7	19	7	37	243
CONTESTED CONFESSED JUDGMENT	0	0	4	3	0	0	2	2	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	4	6	1	47	88
OTHER LAW	34	1	20	76	17	56	8	7	14	325	56	110	7	59	162	62	40	17	251	17	14	122	7	944	2,426
APPEALS:																									
District Court - On Record	4	1	5	7	0	1	1	4	1	71	18	11	3	17	37	8	54	11	30	6	10	83	2	81	466
District Court - De Novo	1	0	3	11	1	2	0	1	2	91	8	5	4	7	130	9	24	10	64	32	8	107	12	110	642
Administrative Agencies	17	0	29	31	5	23	14	9	11	376	59	94	4	58	119	45	64	35	178	15	27	255	18	766	2,252
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	4	0	2	0	3	3	0	0	1	25	1	5	0	3	7	2	1	4	2	1	1	13	0	9	87
EQUITY - TOTALS	664	390	1561	741	447	1462	217	635	631	6964	1650	570	401	1250	3994	1418	1347	1587	6084	598	1363	10,457	1060	6,539	52,030
DIVORCE/NULLITY	152	48	456	173	114	527	62	183	183	3715	721	329	169	500	1920	625	873	715	2747	209	456	4,570	314	2,286	22,047
OTHER DOMESTIC RELATIONS	77	94	192	115	90	376	54	129	84	810	317	17	111	215	239	337	115	291	1046	63	225	1,720	233	396	7,346
ADOPTION/GUARDIANSHIP	38	10	36	19	29	63	13	12	12	240	94	44	26	55	164	62	45	110	212	31	32	342	42	310	2,041
PATERNITY	339	173	659	213	112	280	35	211	285	669	168	68	19	295	527	28	27	167	532	94	424	1,959	316	2,032	9,632
OTHER GENERAL	55	41	207	218	100	210	53	99	66	1524	342	107	74	162	1124	365	280	293	1489	195	224	1,790	144	1,510	10,672
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	3	24	11	3	2	6	0	1	1	6	8	5	2	23	20	1	7	11	58	6	2	76	11	5	292
JUVENILE - TOTALS	78	24	197	175	74	259	37	124	110	2479	243	357	132	471	2560	594	341	251	3593	277	743	5,164	192	7,905	26,380
DELINQUENCY	51	8	172	158	63	225	27	68	89	2197	236	144	82	342	1883	515	334	213	2538	261	596	4,540	174	7,080	21,996
ADULT	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	0	143	0	0	1	8	0	0	6	0	2	0	1	3	181
CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION	2	0	0	2	4	0	1	10	4	30	1	45	10	30	2	5	0	4	49	6	3	16	0	51	275
CHILD IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE	22	3	25	13	7	34	9	36	15	244	5	25	39	94	656	63	7	33	811	10	141	597	17	734	3,640
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	1	0	1	5	18	3	0	1	189	0	1	11	0	37	288
CRIMINAL - TOTALS	154	61	652	532	129	457	87	197	188	4820	720	201	149	442	2189	588	1002	395	2187	133	553	4,226	208	8,459	28,729
INDICTMENT INFORMATION	81	30	277	196	102	321	26	135	113	2078	402	82	91	272	1531	213	601	273	1033	114	456	2,450	163	4,533	15,573
APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT:																									
Motor Vehicle	15	7	68	62	4	26	2	12	15	527	82	35	14	41	138	100	126	32	346	5	19	217	16	905	3,974
Other	10	7	70	43	9	39	21	14	6	329	34	43	10	34	112	37	31	27	96	1	18	160	9		
JURY TRIAL PRAYED - MOTOR	14	8	80	102	2	35	12	16	16	238	99	16	12	27	156	101	94	41	472	4	18	549	1	2,987	8,298
JURY TRIAL PRAYED - OTHER	23	9	156	129	12	28	26	13	37	1000	93	22	21	45	218	134	143	22	235	5	34	782	11		
NONSUPPORT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	0	2	1	0	33	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	685
POST CONVICTION	10	0	1	0	0	8	0	7	1	1	10	0	0	23	1	3	7	0	1	3	7	66	7	34	190
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	9

TABLE CC-5

TERMINATIONS AS A PERCENTAGE OF FILINGS IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

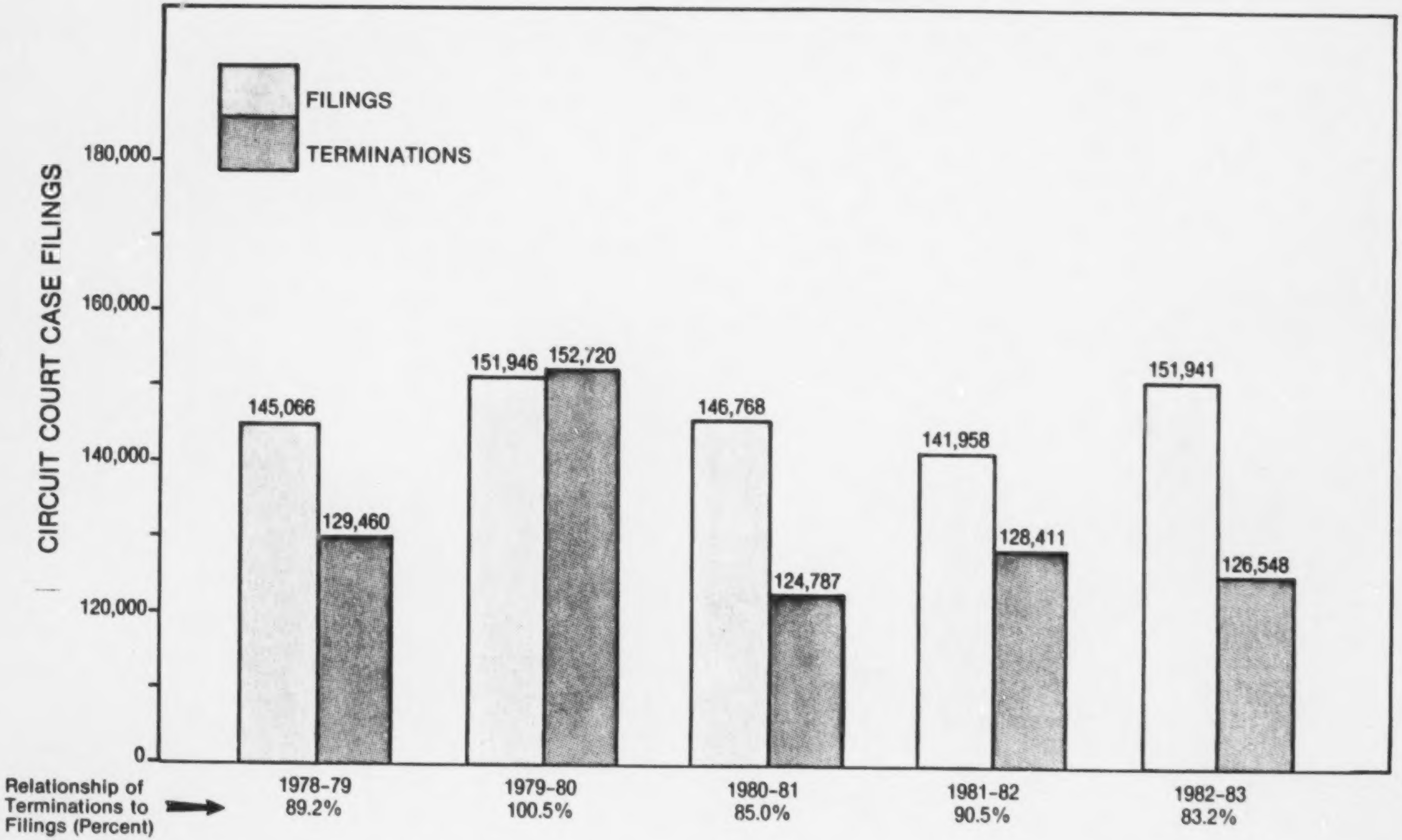


TABLE CC-6

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
ALL CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED				COMBINED ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND TERMINATED AND REOPENED CASES HEARD				COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED	
	1978-79**		1979-80**		1980-81**		1981-82***		1982-83	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	5,691	5,482	6,128	5,964	6,005	5,026	5,506	6,386	6,198	5,803
Dorchester	1,306	1,224	1,370	1,284	1,156	995	1,135	1,141	1,156	988
Somerset	562	485	618	684	550	493	635	662	675	488
Wicomico	2,251	2,252	2,522	2,438	2,307	2,095	2,348	2,603	2,669	2,661
Worcester	1,572	1,521	1,618	1,558	1,992	1,443	1,388	1,980	1,698	1,666
SECOND CIRCUIT	4,249	3,883	4,669	4,584	4,436	3,738	4,957	5,159	5,602	5,534
Caroline	549	466	618	641	750	661	678	603	750	713
Cecil	1,892	1,824	2,121	1,976	1,975	1,811	2,219	2,270	2,311	2,367
Kent	399	383	457	443	414	385	378	459	430	402
Queen Anne's	753	670	747	757	735	598	886	1,024	1,054	1,049
Talbot	656	520	726	767	562	283	796	803	1,057	1,003
THIRD CIRCUIT	19,248	18,172	19,582	21,304	19,642	17,489	20,303	20,445	22,281	21,032
Baltimore	15,648	14,772	16,126	17,751	15,857	14,177	16,348	16,858	18,341	18,038
Harford	3,600	3,400	3,456	3,553	3,785	3,312	3,955	3,587	3,940	2,994
FOURTH CIRCUIT	5,519	4,817	6,052	5,390	4,980	4,359	4,807	5,824	5,130	4,932
Allegany	2,073	1,730	2,112	1,680	1,650	1,293	1,589	2,151	1,577	1,658
Garrett	640	590	725	710	706	656	645	661	724	757
Washington	2,806	2,497	3,215	3,000	2,624	2,410	2,573	3,012	2,829	2,517
FIFTH CIRCUIT	17,956	16,205	18,399	18,550	16,690	14,409	17,461	15,788	19,906	16,318
Anne Arundel	13,123	12,136	12,671	11,834	10,730	9,193	11,592	10,304	13,198	10,135
Carroll	2,221	1,610	2,612	2,868	2,451	2,363	2,377	2,335	3,190	2,929
Howard	2,612	2,459	3,116	3,848	3,509	2,853	3,492	3,149	3,518	3,254
SIXTH CIRCUIT	13,571	12,754	15,180	12,706	15,533	11,031	16,858	13,714	20,782	17,495
Frederick	2,472	2,294	2,688	2,558	2,311	2,130	2,501	2,926	2,357	2,537
Montgomery*	11,099	10,460	12,492	10,148	13,222	8,901	14,357	10,788	18,425	14,958
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	23,468	21,384	25,419	23,866	26,469	22,316	30,567	27,488	32,485	28,523
Calvert	1,013	1,080	1,352	1,232	1,640	1,542	1,294	1,527	1,156	1,130
Charles	2,212	1,926	2,497	2,449	2,724	2,519	2,694	2,859	3,126	2,919
Prince George's	19,054	17,038	20,152	18,803	20,415	16,879	25,100	21,127	26,551	22,838
St. Mary's	1,189	1,340	1,418	1,382	1,690	1,376	1,479	1,975	1,652	1,636
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	55,364	46,763	56,517	60,356	53,013	46,419	41,499	33,607	39,557	26,911
Baltimore City	55,364	46,763	56,517	60,356	53,013	46,419	41,499	33,607	39,557	26,911
STATE	145,066	129,460	151,946	152,720	146,768	124,787	141,958	128,411	151,941	126,548

*Includes juvenile causes heard at District Court level.

**One criminal case represented one charge (count) rather than one incident in Baltimore City. An audit conducted in 1980 found that by using charge statistics Baltimore City reported 2.19 times the number of criminal filings and 2.01 times the number of criminal terminations as would have been reported under a system comparable to other counties.

***Baltimore City changed its counting procedures from individual charges to cases in July 1981. Cases are defined as charges arising out of a single incident. Thus, one case represents one incident.

NOTE: Included in the termination figures for 1980-81 are criminal cases which are actually closed but remain on the open case file because of CJIS considerations.

TABLE CC-7

CASES TRIED BY COUNTY AND CIRCUIT

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	TOTALS	LAW		EQUITY		CRIMINAL	
		Court Trial	Jury Trial	Court Trial	Jury Trial	Court Trial	Jury Trial
FIRST CIRCUIT	728	25	35	154	4	387	123
Dorchester	159	2	5	15	0	111	26
Somerset	79	0	0	23	0	47	9
Wicomico	378	9	17	87	4	206	55
Worcester	112	14	13	29	0	23	33
SECOND CIRCUIT	858	18	38	274	13	389	126
Caroline	95	3	5	0	1	70	16
Cecil	451	6	17	249	10	93	76
Kent	29	3	6	5	0	5	10
Queen Anne's	172	6	8	20	2	127	9
Talbot	111	0	2	0	0	94	15
THIRD CIRCUIT	3,835	171	170	820	6	2,563	105
Baltimore	3,174	133	139	319	6	2,517	60
Harford	661	38	31	501	0	46	45
FOURTH CIRCUIT	821	57	63	291	38	250	122
Allegany	338	7	23	72	36	162	38
Garrett	152	15	2	82	1	22	30
Washington	331	35	38	137	1	66	54
FIFTH CIRCUIT	3,295	196	187	1,070	13	1,606	223
Anne Arundel	1,292	99	128	542	3	377	143
Carroll	1,163	37	17	445	10	637	17
Howard	840	60	42	83	0	592	63
SIXTH CIRCUIT	3,253	294	257	2,407	5	75	215
Frederick	494	20	28	362	1	34	49
Montgomery	2,759	274	229	2,045	4	41	166
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	2,420	179	255	1,625	80	63	218
Calvert	132	25	8	89	0	7	3
Charles	385	34	21	282	0	14	34
Prince George's	1,829	113	215	1,223	75	30	173
St. Mary's	74	7	11	31	5	12	8
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	1,749	189	30	135	0	304	1,091
Baltimore City	1,749	189	30	135	0	304	1,091
STATE	16,959	1,129	1,035	6,776	159	5,637	2,223

NOTE: Some of the differences in criminal court trials and equity trials for courts of similar size may be due to the following reasons: Some courts report stet cases as court trials; some courts report nolle prosequi cases as court trials; some courts report pleas as court trials; and some courts include hearings before a master.

TABLE CC-8

CASES TRIED BY MAJOR JURISDICTION

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	State	Baltimore City	All Counties	Four Largest Counties	Other 19 Counties
LAW	2,164	219	1,945	1,330	615
Court Trial	1,129	189	940	619	321
Jury Trial	1,035	30	1,005	711	294
EQUITY	6,935	135	6,800	4,217	2,583
CRIMINAL	7,860	1,395	6,465	3,507	2,958
Court Trial	5,637	304	5,333	2,965	2,368
Jury Trial	2,223	1,091	1,132	542	590

NOTE: See note on Table CC-7.

TABLE CC-9

PERCENTAGE OF CIRCUIT COURT CASE FILINGS ORIGINATING FROM THE DISTRICT COURT

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Prayers for Jury Trials and Appeals	Circuit Court Filings	Percentage of Circuit Court Filings That Are Jury Trials and Appeals
FIRST CIRCUIT	825	6,198	13.3
Dorchester	62	1,156	5.3
Somerset	51	675	7.5
Wicomico	390	2,669	14.6
Worcester	322	1,698	18.9
SECOND CIRCUIT	385	5,602	6.8
Caroline	52	750	6.9
Cecil	140	2,311	6.0
Kent	62	430	14.4
Queen Anne's	67	1,054	6.3
Talbot	64	1,057	6.0
THIRD CIRCUIT	2,933	22,281	13.1
Baltimore	2,481	18,341	13.5
Harford	452	3,940	11.4
FOURTH CIRCUIT	340	5,130	6.6
Allegany	111	1,577	7.0
Garrett	54	724	7.4
Washington	175	2,829	6.1
FIFTH CIRCUIT	2,080	19,906	10.4
Anne Arundel	945	13,198	7.1
Carroll	583	3,190	18.2
Howard	552	3,518	15.6
SIXTH CIRCUIT	2,136	17,139	12.4
Frederick	120	2,357	5.0
Montgomery*	2,016	14,782	13.6
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	2,414	32,485	7.4
Calvert	64	1,156	5.5
Charles	122	3,126	3.9
Prince George's	2,138	26,551	8.0
St. Mary's	90	1,652	5.4
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	5,186	39,557	13.1
Baltimore City	5,186	39,557	13.1
STATE	16,299	148,298	10.9

*Excludes juvenile statistics for Montgomery County.

TABLE CC-10

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE HEARINGS

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Totals	Law Hearings	Equity Hearings	Criminal Hearings	Juvenile Hearings
FIRST CIRCUIT	3,511	206	1,494	1,249	562
Dorchester	629	42	352	131	104
Somerset	198	0	159	8	31
Wicomico	1,698	96	692	628	282
Worcester	986	68	291	482	145
SECOND CIRCUIT	3,472	132	1,131	1,310	899
Caroline	431	12	117	163	139
Cecil	1,603	37	466	674	426
Kent	212	21	19	128	44
Queen Anne's	732	40	311	240	141
Talbot	494	22	218	105	149
THIRD CIRCUIT	11,160	1,291	1,601	3,656	4,612
Baltimore	8,830	1,011	1,220	2,425	4,174
Harford	2,330	280	381	1,231	438
FOURTH CIRCUIT	2,511	111	503	768	1,129
Allegany	567	37	104	69	357
Garrett	490	12	122	182	174
Washington	1,454	62	277	517	598
FIFTH CIRCUIT	15,160	923	3,717	4,958	5,562
Anne Arundel	10,707	603	2,485	3,407	4,212
Carroll	1,418	101	283	435	599
Howard	3,035	219	949	1,116	751
SIXTH CIRCUIT	17,817	3,076	3,852	5,382	5,507
Frederick	1,028	102	13	526	387
Montgomery	16,789	2,974	3,839	4,856	5,120
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	38,266	1,673	15,638	9,752	11,203
Calvert	957	43	92	227	595
Charles	2,655	68	682	903	1,002
Prince George's	33,615	1,516	14,538	8,314	9,247
St. Mary's	1,039	46	326	308	359
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	22,643	286	214	9,796	12,347
Baltimore City	22,643	286	214	9,796	12,347
STATE	114,540	7,698	28,150	36,871	41,821

TABLE CC-11

AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION

	Law			Equity			Criminal			Juvenile		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
FIRST CIRCUIT												
Dorchester	313	514	421	116	140	119	132	122	132	36	41	33
Somerset	265	465	554	130	146	79	78	191	124	33	53	60
Wicomico	298	403	668	116	141	147	66	124	92	30	42	31
Worcester	194	285	450	189	272	190	150	190	166	66	52	64
SECOND CIRCUIT												
Caroline	279	280	416	135	234	179	125	127	150	47	27	63
Cecil	469	401	561	189	199	245	178	168	205	60	35	52
Kent	267	264	252	301	182	185	130	149	130	110	47	25
Queen Anne's	247	300	309	184	165	143	155	189	225	42	56	30
Talbot	140	397	284	118	276	129	116	129	146	36	80	52
THIRD CIRCUIT												
Baltimore	507	512	565	265	351	305	118	118	122	153	162	76
Harford	402	395	407	376	246	239	176	299	223	59	64	88
FOURTH CIRCUIT												
Allegany	675	1163	862	306	596	171	113	166	135	36	26	35
Garrett	427	435	309	251	220	262	174	144	185	38	55	39
Washington	384	448	438	233	277	195	156	170	211	34	39	44
FIFTH CIRCUIT												
Anne Arundel	413	448	506	297	249	285	149	158	153	107	105	137
Carroll	481	497	457	433	193	382	213	186	215	54	68	72
Howard	503	412	491	315	282	427	121	148	124	65	74	94
SIXTH CIRCUIT												
Frederick	332	335	324	206	259	191	150	142	149	71	68	98
Montgomery	408	414	1006	275	274	570	161	176	176	157	238	129
SEVENTH CIRCUIT												
Calvert	310	290	302	190	257	282	111	145	146	102	110	97
Charles	313	297	304	205	192	210	126	145	166	64	76	99
Prince George's	406	449	463	258	231	315	193	188	171	66	50	51
St. Mary's	256	328	286	218	230	170	122	145	116	71	88	76
EIGHTH CIRCUIT												
Baltimore City							N/A	139	165	64	116	72
SC	498	361	387	CC1 231	293	139						
CC	340	261	414	CC2 196	225	175						
CP	664	647	567									
STATE	435	444	565	248	259	292	N/A	155	159	82	112	79

NOTE: A small number of lengthy cases can increase an average, particularly in a small jurisdiction.
See Tables CC-26, 29, 33, and 35 for a more detailed breakdown of filing to disposition ages.
This table does not include reopened cases.

TABLE CC-12

POPULATION AND CASELOAD PER CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Number of Judges*	Population Per Judge**	CASES FILED PER JUDGE		CASES TERMINATED PER JUDGE	
			Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
FIRST CIRCUIT						
Dorchester	1	31,000	987	169	834	154
Somerset	1	19,300	560	115	427	61
Wicomico	2	33,950	991	343	1,004	326
Worcester	2	16,550	587	261	567	266
SECOND CIRCUIT						
Caroline	1	24,300	604	146	584	129
Cecil	2	31,300	944	211	955	228
Kent	1	16,900	325	105	315	87
Queen Anne's	1	28,000	883	171	852	197
Talbot	1	24,300	882	175	815	188
THIRD CIRCUIT						
Baltimore	12	55,575	1,064	463	1,068	401
Harford	4	38,925	749	235	568	180
FOURTH CIRCUIT						
Allegany	2	39,750	705	83	728	100
Garrett	1	28,200	590	134	608	149
Washington	3	38,733	795	147	691	147
FIFTH CIRCUIT						
Anne Arundel	9	43,933	1,157	229	882	243
Carroll	2	52,850	1,176	418	1,170	294
Howard	4	34,500	590	289	563	250
SIXTH CIRCUIT						
Frederick	2	62,450	1,006	172	1,071	197
Montgomery***	12	49,858	966	265	764	182
SEVENTH CIRCUIT						
Calvert	1	39,500	989	167	997	133
Charles	2	40,800	1,224	339	1,183	276
Prince George's	14	47,528	1,583	338	1,329	301
St. Mary's	1	64,100	1,418	234	1,428	208
EIGHTH CIRCUIT						
Baltimore City	23	32,608	1,270	453	802	367
STATE***	104	41,525	1,100	325	906	276

*Number of judges as of June 30, 1983.

**Population estimate for July 1, 1983, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.

***Juvenile causes not included since they are heard at the District Court level. Juvenile causes in all other counties are included in the civil category.

TABLE CC-13

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE CASES FILED AND TERMINATED PER JUDGE

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	FILED		TERMINATED	
	Civil*	Criminal**	Civil*	Criminal**
1978-79	1,162	428	1,011	403
1979-80	1,540	402	1,546	431
1980-81	1,013	475	852	419
1981-82	1,050	297	933	281
1982-83	1,100	325	906	279

*Juvenile causes in Montgomery County are not included since they are heard at the District Court level. Juvenile causes in all other counties are included in the civil category.

**Baltimore City changed its counting procedures from individual charges to cases in July 1981. Cases are defined as charges arising out of a single incident. Thus, one case represents one incident.

TABLE CC-14

CASES FILED IN THE CIRCUIT COURT PER THOUSAND POPULATION

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Population*	Civil	Criminal	Total
FIRST CIRCUIT				
Dorchester	31,000	31	6	37
Somerset	19,300	29	6	35
Wicomico	67,900	29	10	39
Worcester	33,100	35	16	51
SECOND CIRCUIT				
Caroline	24,300	25	6	31
Cecil	62,600	30	7	37
Kent	16,900	19	6	25
Queen Anne's	28,000	32	6	38
Talbot	26,200	33	7	40
THIRD CIRCUIT				
Baltimore	666,900	19	8	27
Harford	155,700	19	6	25
FOURTH CIRCUIT				
Allegany	79,500	17	2	20
Garrett	28,200	21	5	26
Washington	116,200	20	4	24
FIFTH CIRCUIT				
Anne Arundel	395,400	27	6	33
Carroll	105,700	22	8	30
Howard	138,000	17	8	25
SIXTH CIRCUIT				
Frederick	124,900	16	3	19
Montgomery**	598,300	20	5	25
SEVENTH CIRCUIT				
Calvert	39,500	25	4	29
Charles	81,600	30	8	38
Prince George's	665,400	33	7	40
St. Mary's	64,100	22	4	26
EIGHTH CIRCUIT				
Baltimore City	750,000	39	14	53
STATE	4,318,700	26	8	34

*Population estimate for July 1, 1983, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.

**Juvenile causes heard at the District Court level are not included.

TABLE CC-15

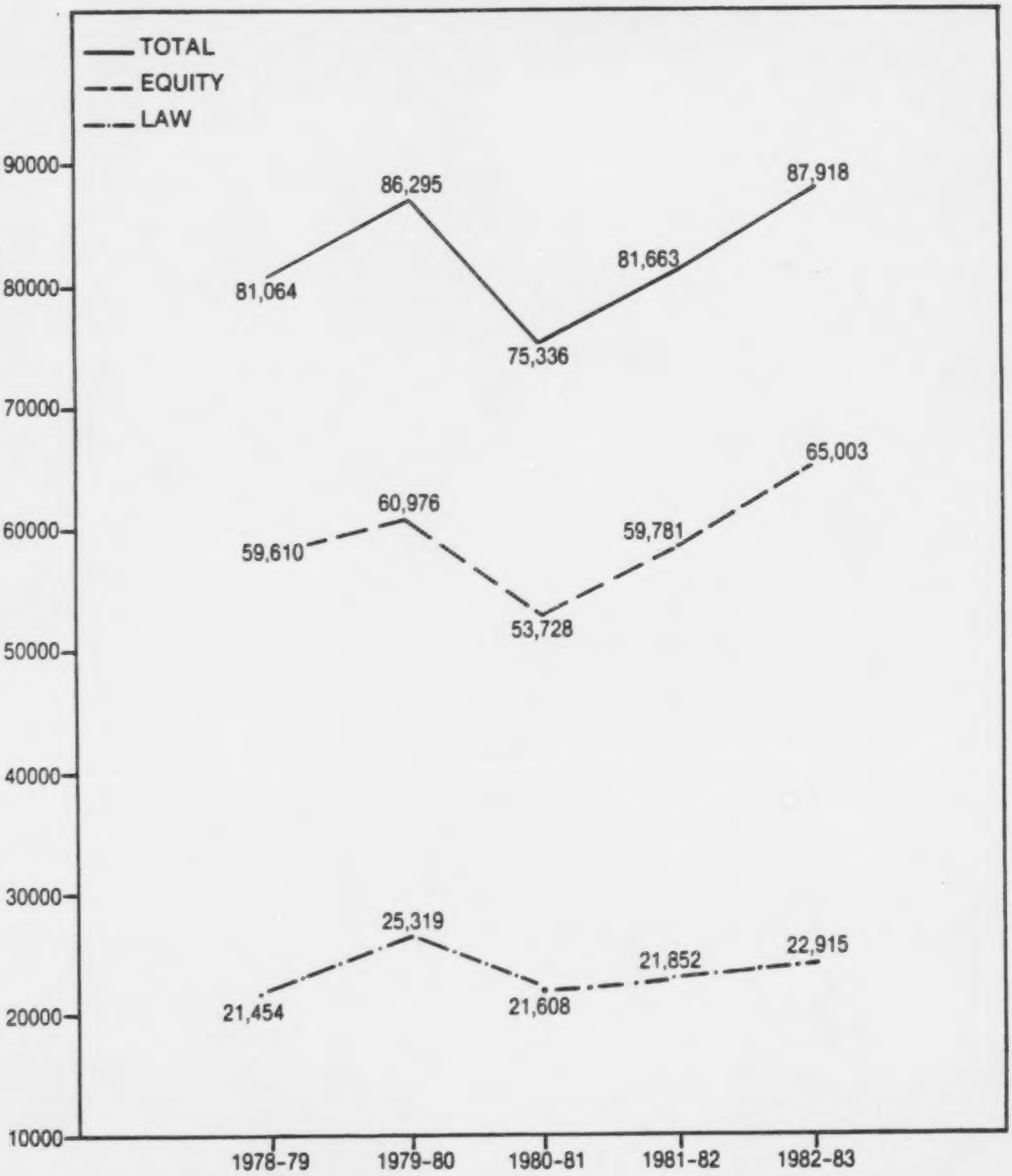
RATIO OF JURY TRIALS TO POPULATION

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Number of Jury Trials	Population	Per 1,000 Population
FIRST CIRCUIT	162	151,300	1.07
Dorchester	31	31,000	1.00
Somerset	9	19,300	0.46
Wicomico	76	67,900	1.11
Worcester	46	33,100	1.38
SECOND CIRCUIT	177	158,000	1.12
Caroline	22	24,300	0.90
Cecil	103	62,600	1.64
Kent	16	16,900	0.94
Queen Anne's	19	28,000	0.67
Talbot	17	26,200	0.64
THIRD CIRCUIT	281	822,600	0.34
Baltimore	205	666,900	0.30
Harford	76	155,700	0.48
FOURTH CIRCUIT	223	223,900	0.99
Allegany	97	79,500	1.22
Garrett	33	28,200	1.17
Washington	93	116,200	0.80
FIFTH CIRCUIT	423	639,100	0.66
Anne Arundel	274	395,400	0.69
Carroll	44	105,700	0.41
Howard	105	138,000	0.76
SIXTH CIRCUIT	477	723,200	0.65
Frederick	78	124,900	0.62
Montgomery	399	598,300	0.66
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	553	850,600	0.65
Calvert	11	39,500	0.27
Charles	55	81,600	0.67
Prince George's	463	665,400	0.69
St. Mary's	24	64,100	0.37
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	1,121	750,000	1.49
Baltimore City	1,121	750,000	1.49
STATE	3,417	4,318,700	0.79

TABLE CC-16

FIVE YEAR COMPARATIVE GRAPH CIVIL CASES FILED*



*Does not include Juvenile Causes.

TABLE CC-17

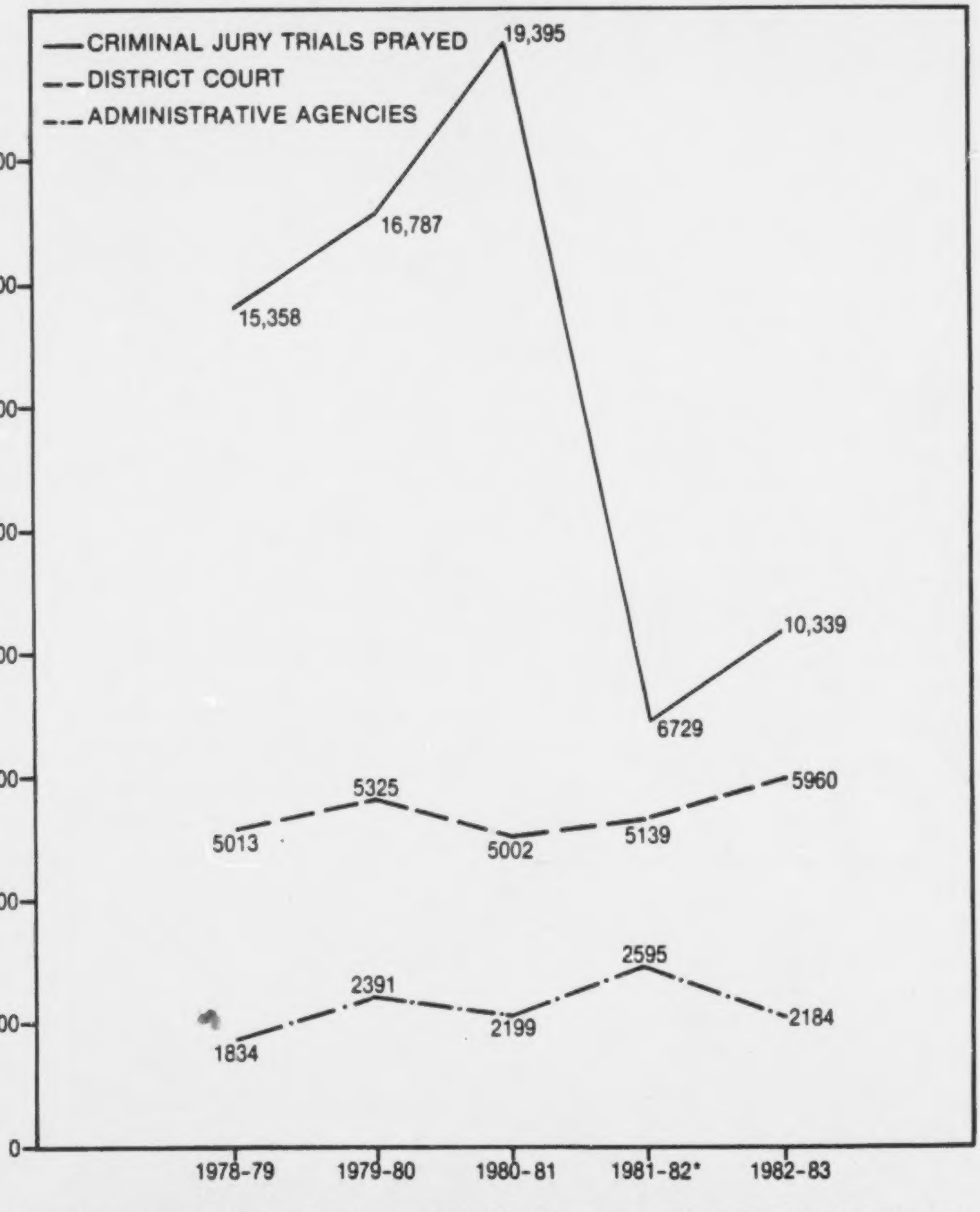
APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	LAW				CRIMINAL			TOTAL
	DISTRICT COURT		ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	TOTAL	MOTOR VEHICLE	OTHER	TOTAL	
	De Novo	On Record						
FIRST CIRCUIT								
Dorchester	2	3	26	31	16	8	24	55
Somerset	0	0	3	3	12	11	23	26
Wicomico	0	0	28	28	76	68	144	172
Worcester	5	3	26	34	71	34	105	139
SECOND CIRCUIT								
Caroline	3	1	2	6	6	18	24	30
Cecil	7	3	17	27	31	38	69	96
Kent	1	1	10	12	3	24	27	39
Queen Anne's	1	4	4	9	17	15	32	41
Talbot	0	0	17	17	18	7	25	42
THIRD CIRCUIT								
Baltimore	97	63	333	493	552	345	897	1,390
Harford	10	17	69	96	88	37	125	221
FOURTH CIRCUIT								
Allegany	4	5	42	51	31	37	68	119
Garrett	2	4	14	20	15	4	19	39
Washington	5	25	71	101	46	37	83	184
FIFTH CIRCUIT								
Anne Arundel	166	28	166	360	205	154	359	719
Carroll	7	5	38	50	137	62	199	249
Howard	20	62	49	131	146	30	176	307
SIXTH CIRCUIT								
Frederick	7	10	27	44	25	22	47	91
Montgomery	121	70	250	441	462	140	602	1,043
SEVENTH CIRCUIT								
Calvert	44	6	13	63	3	3	6	69
Charles	5	15	28	48	18	38	56	104
Prince George's	63	72	295	430	230	190	420	850
St. Mary's	14	4	19	37	25	21	46	83
EIGHTH CIRCUIT								
Baltimore City	155	17	637	809	-1,227-		1,227	2,036
STATE	739	418	2,184	3,341	-4,803-		4,803	8,144

TABLE CC-18

FIVE YEAR COMPARATIVE GRAPH
APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES



*There are two reasons for the decrease in the number of criminal jury trials prayed in 1981-82. Baltimore City changed its counting procedures from individual charges to cases in July 1981 so that now cases represent incidents rather than charges. Secondly, a new law (Ch. 608, Acts of 1981) went into effect on July 1, 1981, and its aim is to reduce the number of jury trials prayers to the circuit courts. This law has been popularly referred to as the "Gerstung Law."

TABLE CC-19

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
APPEALS FROM ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
FIRST CIRCUIT	122	130	91	65	83
Dorchester	84	81	34	17	26
Somerset	0	3	4	3	3
Wicomico	24	28	33	25	28
Worcester	14	18	20	20	26
SECOND CIRCUIT	48	55	48	71	50
Caroline	3	4	8	7	2
Cecil	24	29	13	16	17
Kent	6	8	14	12	10
Queen Anne's	9	12	5	14	4
Talbot	6	2	8	22	17
THIRD CIRCUIT	256	312	347	359	402
Baltimore	208	259	279	293	333
Harford	48	53	68	66	69
FOURTH CIRCUIT	94	106	61	108	127
Allegany	28	36	1	41	42
Garrett	6	1	4	7	14
Washington	60	69	56	60	71
FIFTH CIRCUIT	232	253	199	247	253
Anne Arundel	156	178	124	151	166
Carroll	32	31	26	40	38
Howard	44	44	49	56	49
SIXTH CIRCUIT	160	218	190	212	277
Frederick	20	30	25	31	27
Montgomery	140	188	165	181	250
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	193	206	259	270	355
Calvert	21	20	21	14	13
Charles	13	18	29	39	28
Prince George's	149	156	187	196	295
St. Mary's	10	12	22	21	19
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	729	1,111	1,004	1,263	637
Baltimore City	729	1,111	1,004	1,263	637
STATE	1,834	2,391	2,199	2,595	2,184

TABLE CC-20

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
APPEALS FROM THE DISTRICT COURT

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
FIRST CIRCUIT	157	201	310	293	309
Dorchester	29	30	23	52	29
Somerset	14	8	9	9	23
Wicomico	62	83	100	108	144
Worcester	52	80	178	124	113
SECOND CIRCUIT	132	141	120	107	198
Caroline	12	14	7	13	28
Cecil	58	68	67	52	79
Kent	9	6	16	7	29
Queen Anne's	12	14	16	20	37
Talbot	41	39	14	15	25
THIRD CIRCUIT	971	973	926	1,061	1,209
Baltimore	805	840	795	902	1,057
Harford	166	133	131	159	152
FOURTH CIRCUIT	203	239	166	211	215
Allegany	91	132	75	101	77
Garrett	17	16	13	26	25
Washington	95	91	78	84	113
FIFTH CIRCUIT	544	585	613	826	1,022
Anne Arundel	289	304	347	458	553
Carroll	103	125	103	139	211
Howard	152	156	163	229	258
SIXTH CIRCUIT	344	343	408	529	857
Frederick	109	66	46	63	64
Montgomery	235	277	362	466	793
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	466	527	584	558	751
Calvert	21	24	8	20	56
Charles	77	69	49	44	76
Prince George's	334	405	489	456	555
St. Mary's	34	29	38	38	64
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	2,196	2,316	1,875	1,554	1,399
Baltimore City	2,196	2,316	1,875	1,554	1,399
STATE	5,013	5,325	5,002	5,139	5,960

TABLE CC-21

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
POST CONVICTION CASES FILED

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
FIRST CIRCUIT	13	4	0	3	9
Dorchester	2	1	0	2	6
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	11	3	0	1	3
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0
SECOND CIRCUIT	15	13	2	6	20
Caroline	0	2	0	0	1
Cecil	8	8	0	0	5
Kent	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's	6	1	2	6	9
Talbot	1	2	0	0	5
THIRD CIRCUIT	50	45	0	14	7
Baltimore	42	42	0	1	0
Harford	8	3	0	13	7
FOURTH CIRCUIT	7	11	2	22	18
Allegany	1	0	0	0	0
Garrett	0	1	0	0	3
Washington	6	10	2	22	15
FIFTH CIRCUIT	14	8	10	16	6
Anne Arundel	9	4	10	6	0
Carroll	2	0	0	1	0
Howard	3	4	0	9	6
SIXTH CIRCUIT	14	8	0	13	10
Frederick	10	7	0	0	0
Montgomery	4	1	0	13	10
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	72	73	55	74	95
Calvert	15	6	0	4	3
Charles	5	5	5	3	18
Prince George's	52	62	49	62	69
St. Mary's	0	0	1	5	5
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	224	226	222	6*	90
Baltimore City	224	226	222	6*	90
STATE	409	388	291	154	255

*Due to a reporting procedure, post conviction cases were not counted in Baltimore City in fiscal 1982.

TABLE CC-22

APPLICATIONS FOR REVIEW OF CRIMINAL SENTENCES

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

			TERMINATED CONSIDERED AND DISPOSED OF		
	Filed During Year	Withdrawn by Applicant	Original Sentence Unchanged	Original Sentence Increased	Original Sentence Decreased
FIRST CIRCUIT					
Dorchester	1	1	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	9	0	7	0	0
Worcester	6	0	6	0	0
SECOND CIRCUIT					
Caroline	3	1	1	0	0
Cecil	25	0	27	0	0
Kent	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	1	0	1	0	0
THIRD CIRCUIT					
Baltimore	15	1	10	0	1
Harford	2	0	3	0	0
FOURTH CIRCUIT					
Allegany	3	1	3	0	0
Garrett	2	1	1	0	0
Washington	16	0	11	0	0
FIFTH CIRCUIT					
Anne Arundel	12	2	11	0	2
Carroll	2	1	1	0	0
Howard	2	0	2	0	0
SIXTH CIRCUIT					
Frederick	4	0	5	0	0
Montgomery	23	2	13	0	2
SEVENTH CIRCUIT					
Calvert	1	0	1	0	0
Charles	13	3	6	0	1
Prince George's	3	0	5	0	0
St. Mary's	4	1	3	0	0
EIGHTH CIRCUIT					
Baltimore City	79	4	76	0	1
STATE	226	18	193	0	7

TABLE CC-23

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
LAW CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED				COMBINED ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND TERMINATED AND REOPENED CASES HEARD				COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED	
	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	960	867	962	993	758	616	661	668	563	574
Dorchester	191	169	201	185	108	93	112	64	131	92
Somerset	94	72	87	129	34	28	34	43	21	13
Wicomico	224	189	248	247	235	202	185	202	210	251
Worcester	451	437	426	432	381	293	330	359	201	218
SECOND CIRCUIT	618	573	668	608	500	365	507	538	499	480
Caroline	51	43	75	67	90	66	60	79	62	63
Cecil	306	297	280	241	188	131	196	201	188	189
Kent	54	68	77	58	63	71	50	54	54	61
Queen Anne's	112	106	116	96	76	77	82	90	89	93
Talbot	95	59	120	146	83	20	119	114	106	74
THIRD CIRCUIT	3,399	3,023	3,996	3,474	3,629	3,587	3,447	3,300	3,913	4,156
Baltimore	2,889	2,513	3,376	2,985	3,081	3,125	2,919	2,847	3,371	3,775
Harford	510	510	620	489	548	462	528	453	542	381
FOURTH CIRCUIT	1,020	790	1,110	792	713	569	665	1,172	646	959
Allegany	437	289	442	225	316	165	222	706	194	530
Garrett	142	123	154	149	88	98	98	115	73	75
Washington	441	378	514	418	309	306	345	351	379	354
FIFTH CIRCUIT	3,530	2,913	3,865	4,069	2,625	2,076	2,463	2,286	2,657	2,285
Anne Arundel	2,434	2,072	2,554	2,569	1,717	1,227	1,637	1,560	1,799	1,392
Carroll	441	325	506	596	280	253	270	281	325	329
Howard	655	516	805	904	628	596	556	445	533	564
SIXTH CIRCUIT	2,997	2,470	3,485	2,573	3,571	2,331	3,495	2,467	3,735	3,398
Frederick	305	249	370	312	300	319	300	337	271	304
Montgomery	2,692	2,221	3,115	2,261	3,271	2,012	3,195	2,130	3,464	3,094
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	3,548	3,273	4,256	3,566	3,941	3,370	3,919	3,868	3,938	3,549
Calvert	159	157	222	219	139	153	117	136	162	122
Charles	279	224	333	283	246	274	298	254	249	260
Prince George's	2,923	2,679	3,474	2,847	3,328	2,763	3,306	3,252	3,381	2,991
St. Mary's	187	213	227	217	228	180	198	226	146	176
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	5,382	5,794	6,977	5,785	5,871	4,660	6,695	4,511	6,964	4,008
Baltimore City	5,382	5,794	6,977	5,785	5,871	4,660	6,695	4,511	6,964	4,008
STATE	21,454	19,703	25,319	21,860	21,608	17,574	21,852	18,810	22,915	19,409

TABLE CC-24

LAW CASES
RATIO OF TRIALS TO DISPOSITIONS

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Dispositions	Trials	Percentages	Court Trials	Percentages	Jury Trials	Percentages
FIRST CIRCUIT	574	60	10.4	25	4.3	35	6.1
Dorchester	92	7	7.6	2	2.2	5	5.4
Somerset	13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wicomico	251	26	10.3	9	3.5	17	6.8
Worcester	218	27	12.3	14	6.4	13	5.9
SECOND CIRCUIT	480	56	11.6	18	3.7	38	7.9
Caroline	63	8	12.6	3	4.7	5	7.9
Cecil	189	23	12.1	6	3.1	17	9.0
Kent	61	9	14.7	3	4.9	6	9.8
Queen Anne's	93	14	15.0	6	6.4	8	8.6
Talbot	74	2	2.7	0	0.0	2	2.7
THIRD CIRCUIT	3,756	341	9.0	171	4.5	170	4.5
Baltimore	3,375	272	8.0	133	3.9	139	4.1
Harford	381	69	18.1	38	10.0	31	8.1
FOURTH CIRCUIT	959	120	12.5	57	6.0	63	6.5
Allegany	530	30	5.6	7	1.3	23	4.3
Garrett	75	17	22.6	15	20.0	2	2.6
Washington	354	73	20.6	35	9.9	38	10.7
FIFTH CIRCUIT	2,285	383	16.7	196	8.5	187	8.1
Anne Arundel	1,392	227	16.3	99	7.1	128	9.2
Carroll	329	54	16.4	37	11.2	17	5.2
Howard	564	102	18.0	60	10.6	42	7.4
SIXTH CIRCUIT	3,398	551	16.2	294	8.6	257	7.6
Frederick	304	48	15.7	20	6.5	28	9.2
Montgomery	3,094	503	16.2	274	8.8	229	7.4
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	3,549	434	12.2	179	5.0	255	7.2
Calvert	122	33	27.0	25	20.4	8	6.6
Charles	260	55	21.1	34	13.0	21	8.1
Prince George's	2,991	328	10.9	113	3.8	215	7.1
St. Mary's	176	18	10.2	7	4.0	11	6.2
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	4,008	219	5.4	189	4.7	30	0.7
Baltimore City	4,008	219	5.4	189	4.7	30	0.7
STATE	19,009	2,164	11.3	1,129	5.9	1,035	5.3

TABLE CC-25

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
LAW CASES TRIED

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
FIRST CIRCUIT	77	91	39	45	60
Dorchester	23	17	9	14	7
Somerset	5	26	1	5	0
Wicomico	22	31	17	16	26
Worcester	27	17	12	10	27
SECOND CIRCUIT	57	70	76	62	56
Caroline	9	1	8	3	8
Cecil	23	30	20	29	23
Kent	14	14	18	5	9
Queen Anne's	9	14	25	13	14
Talbot	2	11	5	12	2
THIRD CIRCUIT	289	353	412	400	341
Baltimore	212	289	339	347	272
Harford	77	64	73	53	69
FOURTH CIRCUIT	86	73	91	102	120
Allegany	21	17	27	36	30
Garrett	17	16	19	22	17
Washington	48	40	45	44	73
FIFTH CIRCUIT	389	501	406	369	383
Anne Arundel	235	302	286	257	227
Carroll	36	73	43	35	54
Howard	118	126	77	77	102
SIXTH CIRCUIT	313	216	813	434	551
Frederick	44	35	41	42	48
Montgomery	269	181	772	392	503
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	346	400	373	491	434
Calvert	18	41	20	18	33
Charles	42	53	53	45	55
Prince George's	260	262	286	404	328
St. Mary's	26	44	14	24	18
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	922	712	437	404	219
Baltimore City	922	712	437	404	219
STATE	2,479	2,416	2,647	2,307	2,164

TABLE CC-26

LAW -- AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION BY AGE OF CASES AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF DISPOSITIONS WITHIN SPECIFIC TIME PERIODS

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

		AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION		CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF LESS THAN:				
	Number of Cases	All Cases	Excluding Cases Over 1081 Days	61 Days	181 Days	361 Days	721 Days	1081 Days
FIRST CIRCUIT								
Dorchester	90	421	306	20.0	38.9	61.1	76.7	87.8
Somerset	13	554	432	15.4	23.1	30.8	76.9	92.3
Wicomico	244	668	413	12.7	25.0	37.3	69.3	83.6
Worcester	216	450	367	12.0	28.7	48.6	84.3	92.6
SECOND CIRCUIT								
Caroline	63	416	350	17.5	33.3	50.8	84.1	92.1
Cecil	183	561	469	9.3	18.0	31.7	69.4	89.1
Kent	59	252	234	10.2	40.7	78.0	98.3	98.3
Queen Anne's	81	309	293	13.6	42.0	67.9	92.6	97.5
Talbot	72	284	271	27.8	50.0	73.6	87.5	98.6
THIRD CIRCUIT								
Baltimore	3,608	565	446	8.2	22.1	36.6	68.7	87.0
Harford	375	407	364	12.3	32.3	51.2	83.2	95.7
FOURTH CIRCUIT								
Allegany	528	862	557	2.3	7.6	14.6	47.9	62.9
Garrett	71	309	296	11.3	36.6	62.0	91.5	98.6
Washington	352	438	392	8.2	25.0	44.0	83.5	95.2
FIFTH CIRCUIT								
Anne Arundel	1,380	506	338	8.1	28.2	52.9	79.1	86.4
Carroll	314	457	374	23.9	39.5	50.3	70.1	92.0
Howard	542	491	406	10.0	26.2	47.8	71.4	90.6
SIXTH CIRCUIT								
Frederick	298	324	307	9.1	28.2	63.8	94.6	98.3
Montgomery	3,048	1,006	372	6.7	20.3	36.0	60.3	68.0
SEVENTH CIRCUIT								
Calvert	113	302	245	15.9	52.2	72.6	92.0	95.6
Charles	257	304	297	9.7	28.4	66.5	97.3	99.2
Prince George's	2,956	463	411	6.8	23.9	41.5	81.6	94.5
St. Mary's	176	286	281	8.0	30.1	75.0	95.5	99.4
EIGHTH CIRCUIT								
Baltimore City								
Superior Court	2,166	387	336	17.2	39.5	56.4	83.8	95.4
City Court	1,529	414	375	14.8	35.0	49.0	83.7	96.1
Common Pleas	268	567	501	4.5	16.4	29.1	72.8	93.3
STATE	19,002	565	388	9.9	26.7	44.1	75.0	87.4

NOTE: Does not include reopened cases. In some counties the number of terminated cases may differ slightly and will be lower than figures appearing on other tables in this report.

TABLE CC-27

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
EQUITY CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED				COMBINED ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND TERMINATED AND REOPENED CASES HEARD				COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED	
	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	3,338	3,249	3,522	3,411	2,655	2,562	3,089	3,204	3,619	3,356
Dorchester	826	772	839	763	729	684	769	767	761	664
Somerset	312	286	326	345	281	285	461	476	504	390
Wicomico	1,442	1,486	1,634	1,560	1,150	1,126	1,334	1,385	1,556	1,561
Worcester	758	705	723	743	495	467	525	576	798	741
SECOND CIRCUIT	2,239	2,030	2,487	2,516	2,423	2,204	2,834	2,915	3,469	3,392
Caroline	341	303	378	378	507	478	428	353	468	447
Cecil	970	929	1,143	1,141	1,047	1,055	1,198	1,249	1,426	1,462
Kent	223	186	224	225	220	222	231	273	231	217
Queen Anne's	393	344	428	453	383	338	537	598	669	635
Talbot	312	268	314	319	266	111	440	442	675	631
THIRD CIRCUIT	8,294	8,247	8,103	9,646	7,357	6,689	7,958	8,245	8,854	8,614
Baltimore	6,505	6,580	6,349	8,006	5,626	5,062	6,055	6,476	6,919	6,964
Harford	1,789	1,667	1,754	1,640	1,731	1,627	1,903	1,769	1,935	1,650
FOURTH CIRCUIT	2,402	2,131	2,743	2,332	2,252	1,951	2,410	2,706	2,779	2,221
Allegany	900	737	969	767	640	523	759	785	870	570
Garrett	299	266	350	347	350	337	313	319	382	401
Washington	1,203	1,128	1,424	1,218	1,262	1,091	1,338	1,602	1,527	1,250
FIFTH CIRCUIT	9,143	7,774	8,935	8,357	6,741	6,044	7,658	6,044	9,113	6,759
Anne Arundel	7,098	6,215	6,652	5,661	4,597	4,028	5,286	4,179	6,326	3,994
Carroll	942	694	1,041	1,047	929	1,002	949	808	1,387	1,418
Howard	1,103	865	1,242	1,649	1,215	1,014	1,423	1,057	1,400	1,347
SIXTH CIRCUIT	6,636	6,372	6,901	5,397	6,605	5,029	7,119	5,268	9,636	7,671
Frederick	1,547	1,480	1,672	1,578	1,284	1,273	1,543	1,790	1,502	1,587
Montgomery	5,089	4,892	5,229	3,819	5,321	3,756	5,576	3,478	8,134	6,084
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	11,613	10,204	12,377	10,726	12,276	9,834	15,275	11,947	16,282	13,478
Calvert	482	476	613	473	829	818	619	674	550	598
Charles	769	764	847	788	1,317	1,047	1,210	1,443	1,503	1,363
Prince George's	9,725	8,261	10,159	8,717	9,163	7,178	12,539	8,584	13,152	10,457
St. Mary's	637	703	758	748	967	791	907	1,246	1,077	1,060
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	15,945	9,982	15,908	17,928	13,419	10,375	13,438	11,841	11,251	6,539
Baltimore City	15,945	9,982	15,908	17,928	13,419	10,375	13,438	11,841	11,251	6,539
STATE	59,610	49,989	60,976	60,313	53,728	44,688	59,781	52,170	65,003	52,030

TABLE CC-28

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
EQUITY CASES TRIED

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
FIRST CIRCUIT	1,054	1,108	129	150	158
Dorchester	240	298	32	9	15
Somerset	62	75	8	26	23
Wicomico	619	661	82	101	91
Worcester	133	74	7	14	29
SECOND CIRCUIT	505	887	168	290	287
Caroline	36	49	6	1	1
Cecil	357	633	131	233	259
Kent	3	23	8	19	5
Queen Anne's	97	176	21	35	22
Talbot	12	6	2	2	0
THIRD CIRCUIT	2,948	3,230	891	877	826
Baltimore	2,858	2,871	396	403	325
Harford	90	359	495	474	501
FOURTH CIRCUIT	109	600	125	255	329
Allegany	38	276	12	88	108
Garrett	64	154	41	76	83
Washington	7	170	72	91	138
FIFTH CIRCUIT	1,709	2,502	641	784	1,083
Anne Arundel	862	1,294	415	611	545
Carroll	357	507	179	82	455
Howard	490	701	47	91	83
SIXTH CIRCUIT	2,194	2,193	2,252	2,319	2,412
Frederick	189	257	139	252	363
Montgomery	2,005	1,936	2,113	2,067	2,049
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	4,178	4,375	1,222	2,169	1,705
Calvert	59	79	93	83	89
Charles	175	230	9	361	282
Prince George's	3,804	3,833	1,026	1,711	1,298
St. Mary's	140	233	94	14	36
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	2,431	1,767	648	567	135*
Baltimore City	2,431	1,767	648	567	135*
STATE	15,128	16,662	6,076	7,411	6,935*

*Reporting of cases tried from Baltimore City is not completely available for fiscal 1983.

NOTE: Some courts have included both nonjury trials and hearings. (See "Hearings" under definitions.) Also, some courts include hearings before a master as part of the overall number of cases tried.

TABLE CC-29

EQUITY -- AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION BY AGE OF CASES AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF DISPOSITIONS WITHIN SPECIFIC TIME PERIODS

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Number of Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION		CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF LESS THAN:				
		All Cases	Excluding Cases Over 721 Days	61 Days	181 Days	361 Days	721 Days	1081 Days
FIRST CIRCUIT								
Dorchester	395	119	84	61.3	82.8	90.4	96.5	99.2
Somerset	220	79	57	72.3	87.7	94.1	97.7	99.1
Wicomico	1,027	147	127	48.8	77.1	85.0	97.7	99.4
Worcester	608	190	125	41.6	71.4	82.9	95.1	98.0
SECOND CIRCUIT								
Caroline	379	179	141	42.7	73.6	82.1	95.3	99.2
Cecil	900	245	140	42.0	68.8	79.6	91.4	96.1
Kent	204	185	142	35.8	67.6	84.3	95.1	99.0
Queen Anne's	312	143	124	40.1	78.5	87.8	97.8	99.7
Talbot	364	129	100	52.2	79.7	90.7	96.4	99.5
THIRD CIRCUIT								
Baltimore	6,179	305	194	25.4	55.5	67.4	85.6	97.0
Harford	1,529	239	165	34.1	63.0	73.3	91.0	97.7
FOURTH CIRCUIT								
Allegany	487	171	119	38.8	76.6	88.7	95.5	97.7
Garrett	323	262	176	35.9	60.4	70.6	90.7	96.0
Washington	1,044	195	146	41.5	69.2	80.8	94.5	98.0
FIFTH CIRCUIT								
Anne Arundel	3,510	285	172	25.6	59.0	74.2	87.1	95.2
Carroll	1,216	382	152	27.9	53.5	67.4	77.2	85.7
Howard	1,278	427	212	10.7	42.4	62.3	75.0	89.3
SIXTH CIRCUIT								
Frederick	1,273	191	144	35.3	69.8	82.1	94.2	99.0
Montgomery	5,059	570	184	16.5	49.4	66.7	78.0	82.7
SEVENTH CIRCUIT								
Calvert	536	282	171	30.4	57.6	71.6	86.2	96.6
Charles	827	210	168	27.1	65.2	79.7	94.8	98.7
Prince George's	8,214	315	204	17.9	51.8	73.2	88.5	94.1
St. Mary's	734	170	144	33.2	72.3	85.8	97.3	98.5
EIGHTH CIRCUIT								
Baltimore City								
Circuit Court 1	3,059	139	121	30.3	80.2	93.6	98.0	99.4
Circuit Court 2	3,472	175	113	41.8	78.6	90.4	95.8	97.1
STATE	43,149	292	165	27.9	61.3	76.2	88.7	94.6

NOTE: Does not include reopened cases. In some counties the number of terminated cases may differ and will be lower than figures appearing on other pages in this report.

TABLE CC-30

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CRIMINAL CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED				COMBINED ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND TERMINATED AND REOPENED CASES HEARD				COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED	
	1978-79*		1979-80*		1980-81*		1981-82**		1982-83	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	890	887	1,124	1,002	2,063	1,395	1,263	2,048	1,493	1,399
Dorchester	139	148	157	141	225	140	160	247	169	154
Somerset	94	81	149	139	176	124	92	92	115	61
Wicomico	405	390	482	472	712	582	609	778	686	652
Worcester	252	268	336	250	950	549	402	931	523	532
SECOND CIRCUIT	773	680	920	851	1,064	758	1,041	1,099	1,020	1,058
Caroline	70	56	100	118	102	68	109	105	146	129
Cecil	363	356	462	346	548	418	554	548	423	457
Kent	69	72	84	82	92	59	65	103	105	87
Queen Anne's	137	115	119	123	189	119	160	197	171	197
Talbot	134	81	155	182	133	94	153	146	175	188
THIRD CIRCUIT	4,939	4,581	4,791	5,368	5,807	4,656	5,604	5,574	6,506	5,540
Baltimore	4,258	4,013	4,173	4,609	4,862	3,850	4,718	4,636	5,564	4,820
Harford	681	568	618	759	945	806	886	938	942	720
FOURTH CIRCUIT	1,053	848	1,145	1,231	1,164	1,069	846	1,027	743	792
Allegany	288	256	277	286	331	271	230	294	166	201
Garrett	81	81	93	84	137	104	131	120	134	149
Washington	684	511	775	861	696	694	465	613	443	442
FIFTH CIRCUIT	3,123	3,090	3,171	3,660	4,439	3,651	4,158	4,483	4,414	3,779
Anne Arundel	2,078	2,189	1,915	2,091	2,547	2,186	2,485	2,559	2,421	2,189
Carroll	450	213	594	697	753	660	604	696	837	588
Howard	595	688	662	872	1,139	805	1,069	1,228	1,156	1,002
SIXTH CIRCUIT	1,714	1,443	2,083	1,833	2,723	1,947	2,719	2,316	3,529	2,582
Frederick	395	328	462	473	503	343	402	570	345	395
Montgomery	1,319	1,115	1,621	1,360	2,220	1,604	2,317	1,746	3,184	2,187
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	3,650	3,626	3,948	4,148	4,821	4,251	4,696	4,790	5,823	5,120
Calvert	179	246	170	217	306	248	226	328	167	133
Charles	770	545	876	951	684	771	479	489	678	553
Prince George's	2,533	2,647	2,724	2,804	3,555	3,000	3,785	3,703	4,744	4,226
St. Mary's	168	188	178	176	276	232	206	270	234	208
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	22,374	21,121	21,825	23,743	23,980	22,897	10,248	7,586	10,334	8,459
Baltimore City	22,374	21,121	21,825	23,743	23,980	22,897	10,248	7,586	10,334	8,459
STATE	38,516	36,276	39,007	41,836	46,061	40,624	30,575	28,923	33,862	28,729

*One case represented one charge (count) rather than one incident in Baltimore City. An audit conducted in 1980 found that by using charge statistics Baltimore City reported 2.19 times the number of filings and 2.01 times the number of terminations as would have been reported under a system comparable to other counties.

**Baltimore City changed its counting procedures from individual charges to cases in July 1981. Cases are defined as charges arising out of a single incident. Thus, one case represents one incident.

NOTE: Included in the termination figures for 1980-81 are criminal cases which are actually closed but remain on the open case file because of CJIS considerations.

TABLE CC-31

CRIMINAL CASES
RATIO OF TRIALS TO DISPOSITIONS

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Dispositions	Trials	Percentages	Court Trials	Percentages	Jury Trials	Percentages
FIRST CIRCUIT	1,399	510	36.4	387	27.6	123	8.8
Dorchester	154	137	88.9	111	72.0	26	16.9
Somerset	61	56	91.8	47	77.0	9	14.8
Wicomico	652	261	40.0	206	31.6	55	8.4
Worcester	532	56	10.5	23	4.3	33	6.2
SECOND CIRCUIT	1,058	515	48.6	389	36.7	126	11.9
Caroline	129	86	66.6	70	54.2	16	12.4
Cecil	457	169	36.9	93	20.3	76	16.6
Kent	87	15	17.2	5	5.7	10	11.5
Queen Anne's	197	136	69.0	127	64.4	9	4.6
Talbot	188	109	57.9	94	50.0	15	7.9
THIRD CIRCUIT	5,540	2,668	48.1	2,563	46.2	105	1.9
Baltimore	4,820	2,577	53.4	2,517	52.2	60	1.2
Harford	720	91	12.6	46	6.3	45	6.3
FOURTH CIRCUIT	792	372	46.9	250	31.5	122	15.4
Allegany	201	200	99.5	162	80.5	38	19.0
Garrett	149	52	34.8	22	14.7	30	20.1
Washington	442	120	27.1	66	14.9	54	12.2
FIFTH CIRCUIT	3,779	1,829	48.3	1,606	42.4	223	5.9
Anne Arundel	2,189	520	23.7	377	17.2	143	6.5
Carroll	588	654	111.2	637	108.3	17	2.8
Howard	1,002	655	65.3	592	59.0	63	6.3
SIXTH CIRCUIT	2,582	290	11.2	75	2.9	215	8.3
Frederick	395	83	21.0	34	8.6	49	12.4
Montgomery	2,187	207	9.4	41	1.8	166	7.6
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	5,120	281	5.4	63	1.2	218	4.2
Calvert	133	10	7.5	7	5.3	3	2.2
Charles	553	48	8.6	14	2.5	34	6.1
Prince George's	4,226	203	4.8	30	0.7	173	4.1
St. Mary's	208	20	9.6	12	5.8	8	3.8
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	8,459	1,395	16.4	304	3.5	1,091	12.9
Baltimore City	8,459	1,395	16.4	304	3.5	1,091	12.9
STATE	28,729	7,860	27.3	5,637	19.6	2,223	7.7

NOTE: Some of the differences in criminal court trials and equity trials for courts of similar size may be due to the following reasons: Some courts report stet cases as court trials; some courts report nolle prosequi cases as court trials; some courts report pleas as court trials; and some courts include hearings before a master.

TABLE CC-32

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CRIMINAL CASES TRIED

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
FIRST CIRCUIT	511	638	500	544	510
Dorchester	138	134	53	130	137
Somerset	65	95	122	85	56
Wicomico	231	303	194	260	261
Worcester	77	106	131	69	56
SECOND CIRCUIT	263	281	559	755	515
Caroline	41	46	28	60	86
Cecil	159	167	337	406	169
Kent	14	13	40	28	15
Queen Anne's	35	39	106	146	136
Talbot	14	16	48	115	109
THIRD CIRCUIT	3,060	4,607	1,885	2,683	2,668
Baltimore	2,862	4,355	1,734	2,543	2,577
Harford	198	252	151	140	91
FOURTH CIRCUIT	414	397	406	427	372
Allegany	227	231	234	268	200
Garrett	41	12	24	12	52
Washington	146	154	148	147	120
FIFTH CIRCUIT	1,286	1,601	1,727	2,101	1,829
Anne Arundel	616	676	757	818	520
Carroll	175	424	479	548	654
Howard	495	501	491	735	655
SIXTH CIRCUIT	345	274	329	348	290
Frederick	40	32	85	83	83
Montgomery	305	242	244	265	207
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	453	473	607	455	281
Calvert	30	28	27	36	10
Charles	39	41	71	38	48
Prince George's	367	388	490	369	203
St. Mary's	17	16	19	12	20
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	5,550	5,734	5,052	894	1,395
Baltimore City	5,550	5,734	5,052	894	1,395
STATE	11,882	14,005	11,065	8,207	7,860

NOTE: Some of the differences in criminal court trials and equity trials for courts of similar size may be due to the following reasons: Some courts report stet cases as court trials; some courts report nolle prosequi cases as court trials; some courts report pleas as court trials; and some courts include hearings before a master.

TABLE CC-33

CRIMINAL -- AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION BY AGE OF CASES AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF DISPOSITIONS WITHIN SPECIFIC TIME PERIODS

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

		AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION		CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF LESS THAN:				
	Number of Cases	All Cases	Excluding Cases Over 360 Days	61 Days	91 Days	121 Days	181 Days	361 Days
FIRST CIRCUIT								
Dorchester	138	132	132	5.1	10.9	50.7	85.5	100.0
Somerset	61	124	99	9.8	47.5	68.9	91.8	95.1
Wicomico	552	92	83	37.1	68.3	84.2	92.8	98.6
Worcester	473	166	128	7.4	28.8	55.2	77.2	93.7
SECOND CIRCUIT								
Caroline	104	150	142	5.8	20.2	34.6	76.0	98.0
Cecil	400	205	173	7.0	13.0	19.3	58.5	93.5
Kent	77	130	121	10.4	23.4	51.9	87.0	97.4
Queen Anne's	154	225	149	10.4	18.2	31.2	60.4	88.3
Talbot	143	146	118	14.7	31.5	58.7	83.2	96.5
THIRD CIRCUIT								
Baltimore	3,964	122	102	27.5	49.7	69.8	85.8	96.5
Harford	524	223	166	6.1	17.6	26.7	52.1	85.1
FOURTH CIRCUIT								
Allegany	200	135	98	30.5	47.5	64.0	85.5	93.5
Garrett	135	185	172	4.4	10.4	19.3	54.1	97.8
Washington	390	211	153	7.9	19.2	31.3	62.1	90.3
FIFTH CIRCUIT								
Anne Arundel	1,724	153	137	8.9	25.0	44.4	75.5	95.6
Carroll	516	215	161	5.0	11.8	26.6	63.2	91.7
Howard	762	124	107	26.9	46.1	63.3	81.8	96.6
SIXTH CIRCUIT								
Frederick	338	149	118	16.6	34.9	55.9	81.4	97.3
Montgomery	2,021	176	133	27.1	37.3	46.7	61.5	89.7
SEVENTH CIRCUIT								
Calvert	94	146	123	20.2	28.7	45.7	78.7	93.6
Charles	407	166	134	11.5	20.9	36.1	82.8	96.6
Prince George's	3,825	171	131	16.4	35.6	49.1	68.7	90.5
St. Mary's	166	116	112	18.7	33.7	53.6	89.2	99.4
EIGHTH CIRCUIT								
Baltimore City	8,459	165	131	23.0	30.1	41.0	68.8	91.3
STATE	25,627	159	127	20.3	34.2	48.6	72.5	92.8

NOTE: Does not include reopened cases. In some counties the number of terminated cases may differ slightly and will be lower than figures appearing on other tables in this report.

TABLE CC-34

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
JUVENILE CAUSES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED				COMBINED ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND TERMINATED AND REOPENED CASES HEARD				COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED	
	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	503	479	520	558	529	453	493	466	523	474
Dorchester	150	135	173	195	94	78	94	63	95	78
Somerset	62	46	56	71	59	56	48	51	35	24
Wicomico	180	187	158	159	210	185	220	238	217	197
Worcester	111	111	133	133	166	134	131	114	176	175
SECOND CIRCUIT	619	600	594	609	449	411	575	607	614	604
Caroline	87	84	65	76	51	49	81	66	74	74
Cecil	253	242	236	246	192	207	271	272	274	259
Kent	53	57	72	78	39	33	32	29	40	37
Queen Anne's	111	105	84	85	87	64	107	139	125	124
Talbot	115	112	137	120	80	58	84	101	101	110
THIRD CIRCUIT	2,616	2,321	2,692	2,816	2,849	2,557	3,294	3,326	3,008	2,722
Baltimore	1,996	1,666	2,228	2,151	2,288	2,140	2,656	2,899	2,487	2,479
Harford	620	655	464	665	561	417	638	427	521	243
FOURTH CIRCUIT	1,044	1,048	1,054	1,035	851	770	886	919	962	960
Allegany	448	448	424	402	363	334	378	366	347	357
Garrett	118	120	128	130	131	117	103	107	135	132
Washington	478	480	502	503	357	319	405	446	480	471
FIFTH CIRCUIT	2,160	2,428	2,428	2,464	2,885	2,638	3,182	2,975	3,722	3,495
Anne Arundel	1,513	1,660	1,550	1,513	1,869	1,752	2,184	2,006	2,652	2,560
Carroll	388	378	471	528	489	448	554	550	641	594
Howard	259	390	407	423	527	438	444	419	429	341
SIXTH CIRCUIT	2,224	2,469	2,711	2,903	2,634	1,724	3,525	3,663	3,882	3,844
Frederick	225	237	184	195	224	195	256	229	239	251
Montgomery*	1,999	2,232	2,527	2,708	2,410	1,529	3,269	3,434	3,643	3,593
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	4,657	4,281	4,838	5,426	5,431	4,861	6,677	6,883	6,442	6,376
Calvert	193	201	347	323	366	323	332	389	277	277
Charles	394	393	441	427	477	427	707	673	696	743
Prince George's	3,873	3,451	3,795	4,435	4,369	3,938	5,470	5,588	5,274	5,164
St. Mary's	197	236	255	241	219	173	168	233	195	192
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	11,663	9,866	11,807	12,900	9,743	8,487	11,118	9,669	11,008	7,905
Baltimore City	11,663	9,866	11,807	12,900	9,743	8,487	11,118	9,669	11,008	7,905
STATE	25,486	23,492	26,644	28,711	25,371	21,901	29,750	28,508	30,161	26,380

*Includes juvenile causes processed at the District Court level.

TABLE CC-35

JUVENILE -- AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION BY AGE OF CASES AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF DISPOSITIONS WITHIN SPECIFIC TIME PERIODS

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Number of Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION		CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF LESS THAN:					
		All Cases	Excluding Cases Over 271 Days	31 Days	61 Days	121 Days	181 Days	271 Days	361 Days
FIRST CIRCUIT									
Dorchester	77	33	33	35.1	94.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Somerset	22	60	49	36.4	77.3	90.9	95.5	95.5	100.0
Wicomico	162	31	29	59.9	94.4	98.8	99.4	99.4	99.4
Worcester	168	64	52	28.6	78.0	90.5	94.0	97.0	98.2
SECOND CIRCUIT									
Caroline	42	63	45	35.7	73.8	90.5	95.2	95.2	97.6
Cecil	250	52	42	46.4	84.8	93.2	96.8	98.4	98.4
Kent	26	25	25	73.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Queen Anne's	84	30	27	51.2	91.7	97.6	98.8	98.8	100.0
Talbot	84	52	48	34.5	81.0	91.7	96.4	98.8	98.8
THIRD CIRCUIT									
Baltimore	2,217	76	62	17.2	65.6	88.0	94.0	97.0	98.5
Harford	243	88	67	14.8	43.6	88.5	94.2	95.9	97.1
FOURTH CIRCUIT									
Allegany	357	35	27	71.4	84.0	92.7	96.6	97.8	98.0
Garrett	100	39	36	67.0	86.0	90.0	96.0	99.0	99.0
Washington	319	44	37	45.1	83.1	96.6	97.8	98.1	98.4
FIFTH CIRCUIT									
Anne Arundel	1,501	137	87	9.9	24.7	72.8	88.6	92.7	94.5
Carroll	331	72	69	14.2	50.8	88.8	96.4	99.1	99.4
Howard	287	94	75	9.1	37.3	83.6	90.6	94.8	96.5
SIXTH CIRCUIT									
Frederick	180	98	65	23.3	40.6	84.4	92.2	92.8	93.9
Montgomery	1,847	129	88	23.8	37.2	62.3	79.3	89.9	93.8
SEVENTH CIRCUIT									
Calvert	263	97	73	14.1	42.0	82.5	88.6	93.9	97.0
Charles	436	99	66	14.2	41.5	90.4	94.5	97.2	97.2
Prince George's	3,320	51	46	37.2	75.0	94.4	97.6	98.9	99.4
St. Mary's	170	76	66	10.0	45.3	91.8	97.6	98.2	98.2
EIGHTH CIRCUIT									
Baltimore City	7,006	72	58	27.0	62.3	88.1	95.1	97.3	98.0
STATE	19,492	79	61	26.8	59.7	86.0	93.4	96.5	97.6

NOTE: Does not include reopened cases. In some counties the number of terminated cases may differ slightly and will be lower than figures appearing on other tables in this report.

THE DISTRICT COURT

THE DISTRICT COURT

The District Court processed 725,861 motor vehicle cases, 128,185 criminal cases, and 522,800 civil cases in fiscal 1983. The District Court for Montgomery County also reported an additional 3,643 juvenile filings.

Statewide, 193,885 motor vehicle cases went to trial, with the remaining 498,377 being disposed of without trial by payment or forfeiture. Baltimore County recorded the most motor vehicle trials, 49,129, followed by Baltimore City with 31,011 and Montgomery County with 23,424. Kent County registered the smallest number of motor vehicle trials, 328.

Over 39 percent of the District Court criminal caseload was processed in Baltimore City. The four largest counties accounted for 39 percent (52,481 cases) of the criminal workload, with Prince George's having the highest activity, followed by Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Montgomery Counties. The smallest caseload in the criminal area was noted in Kent County, where 471 cases were terminated.

Filings in the civil area increased by 2.6 percent from 1981-82 to 1982-83. Baltimore City, as usual, accounted for the majority of civil filings, 195,403, followed by Prince George's and Baltimore Counties with 123,951 and 76,815, respectively. Somerset County recorded the smallest number of civil actions, 697.

Statistical charts reflecting the workload of the District Court follow.

TABLE DC-1

MOTOR VEHICLE, CRIMINAL, AND CIVIL CASES FILED OR PROCESSED IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Motor Vehicle	Criminal	Civil	Total
DISTRICT 1				
Baltimore City	71,395	50,847	195,403	317,645
DISTRICT 2				
Dorchester	3,804	1,027	1,822	6,653
Somerset	5,198	486	697	6,381
Wicomico	18,000	1,841	4,749	24,590
Worcester	13,205	1,631	1,692	16,528
DISTRICT 3				
Caroline	2,728	524	1,101	4,353
Cecil	27,099	1,737	2,046	30,882
Kent	2,415	471	1,203	4,089
Queen Anne's	7,193	556	1,348	9,097
Talbot	7,070	748	1,158	8,976
DISTRICT 4				
Calvert	7,746	825	1,881	10,452
Charles	9,841	1,594	2,551	13,986
St. Mary's	7,763	953	1,258	9,974
DISTRICT 5				
Prince George's	134,660	20,912	123,951	279,523
DISTRICT 6				
Montgomery	125,098	8,020	45,634	178,752
DISTRICT 7				
Anne Arundel	40,314	8,566	28,350	77,230
DISTRICT 8				
Baltimore	102,715	14,983	76,815	194,513
DISTRICT 9				
Harford	27,304	2,487	7,944	37,735
DISTRICT 10				
Carroll	8,864	2,728	3,623	15,215
Howard	40,034	1,335	7,276	48,645
DISTRICT 11				
Frederick	25,942	1,811	4,679	32,432
Washington	20,434	1,847	5,192	27,473
DISTRICT 12				
Allegany	10,666	1,699	1,633	13,998
Garrett	4,217	557	794	5,568
STATE	725,861[a]	128,185	522,800	1,376,846

[a] 2,156 paid cases are included in the total cases disposed: 1,429 paid cases from Dorchester and Wicomico Counties; 727 paid cases from Frederick and Washington Counties.

TABLE DC-2

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
MOTOR VEHICLE, CRIMINAL, AND CIVIL CASES
FILED IN THE DISTRICT COURT

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	1978-79	1979-80[a]	1980-81[b,c]	1981-82	1982-83
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	270,162	230,333	282,352	293,947	317,645
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	6,620	6,679	8,006	6,816	6,653
Somerset	4,767	4,112	6,347	6,623	6,381
Wicomico	16,117	15,701	22,289	21,562	24,590
Worcester	9,701	11,220	18,360	14,959	16,528
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	4,668	4,015	4,763	4,663	4,353
Cecil	33,365	30,958	26,716	25,115	30,882
Kent	3,652	2,337	3,860	4,450	4,089
Queen Anne's	6,285	5,886	7,162	8,022	9,097
Talbot	6,562	6,234	7,993	7,796	8,976
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	7,441	7,542	7,631	8,340	10,452
Charles	12,357	12,382	13,724	14,475	13,986
St. Mary's	9,847	8,938	9,303	10,020	9,974
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	227,970	224,327	250,362	248,058	279,523
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	114,277	54,919	153,278	169,797	178,752
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	73,023	65,648	76,466	79,610	77,230
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	184,507	114,830	215,654	190,002	194,513
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	34,628	31,692	34,338	34,199	37,735
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	14,813	11,476	12,588	12,121	15,215
Howard	33,309	32,471	39,332	44,572	48,645
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	26,993	28,261	30,426	30,248	32,432
Washington	22,816	24,533	26,558	26,776	27,473
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	11,796	12,529	13,225	14,022	13,998
Garrett	5,275	5,421	5,067	4,935	5,568
STATE	1,140,951	1,040,214[d]	1,275,800	1,281,128	1,374,690

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[a] Criminal figures not included in 1979-80.

[b] Criminal figures are not available for the months of July and August 1980 for all jurisdictions and for Baltimore City for September 1980 as well. Above statistics have been adjusted by District Court personnel to reflect comparable annual totals.

[c] These figures have been adjusted and are not consistent with previous 1980-81 figures.

[d] Total includes 87,770 motor vehicle cases paid in Districts 6 or 8 that were not tabulated by separate jurisdiction.

TABLE DC-3

POPULATION AND CASELOAD PER DISTRICT COURT JUDGE[a] AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Number of Judges	Population Per Judge[b]	CASES FILED PER JUDGE			
			Civil	Motor Vehicle	Criminal	Total
DISTRICT 1						
Baltimore City	22	34,091	8,882	3,245	2,311	14,438
DISTRICT 2						
Dorchester	1	31,000	1,822	3,804	1,027	6,653
Somerset	1	19,300	697	5,198	486	6,381
Wicomico	1	67,900	4,749	18,000	1,841	24,590
Worcester	1	33,100	1,692	13,205	1,631	16,528
DISTRICT 3						
Caroline	1	24,300	1,101	2,728	524	4,353
Cecil	2	31,300	1,023	13,550	868	15,441
Kent	1	16,900	1,203	2,415	471	4,089
Queen Anne's	1	28,000	1,348	7,198	556	9,102
Talbot	1	26,200	1,158	7,070	748	8,976
DISTRICT 4						
Calvert	1	39,500	1,881	7,746	825	10,452
Charles	1	81,600	2,551	9,841	1,594	13,986
St. Mary's	1	64,100	1,258	7,763	953	9,974
DISTRICT 5						
Prince George's	9	73,933	13,772	14,962	2,323	31,057
DISTRICT 6						
Montgomery	7[c]	85,471	6,519	17,871	1,145	25,535
DISTRICT 7						
Anne Arundel	6	65,900	4,725	6,719	1,427	12,871
DISTRICT 8						
Baltimore	12	55,575	6,401	8,560	1,248	16,209
DISTRICT 9						
Harford	3	51,900	2,648	9,101	829	12,578
DISTRICT 10						
Carroll	2	52,850	1,812	4,432	1,364	7,608
Howard	3	46,000	2,425	13,345	445	16,215
DISTRICT 11						
Frederick	2	62,450	2,340	12,971	905	16,216
Washington	2	58,100	2,596	10,217	923	13,736
DISTRICT 12						
Allegany	2	39,750	817	5,333	849	6,999
Garrett	1	28,200	794	4,217	557	5,568
STATE	84	51,413	6,224	8,641	1,526	16,391

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[a] Chief Judge of District Court not included in statistics.
Number of judges as of June 30, 1983.
[b] Population estimate for July 1, 1983, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.
[c] Two Juvenile Court judges and juvenile causes omitted as included in juvenile statistics.

TABLE DC-4

CASES FILED OR PROCESSED IN THE DISTRICT COURT PER THOUSAND POPULATION

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Population*	Civil	Motor Vehicle	Criminal	Total
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	750,000	261	95	67	423
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	31,000	59	123	33	215
Somerset	19,300	36	168	25	229
Wicomico	67,900	70	265	27	362
Worcester	33,100	51	399	49	499
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	24,300	45	112	21	178
Cecil	62,600	33	433	27	493
Kent	16,900	71	143	27	241
Queen Anne's	28,000	48	257	19	324
Talbot	26,200	44	270	28	342
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	39,500	48	196	20	264
Charles	81,600	31	121	19	171
St. Mary's	64,100	20	121	14	155
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	665,400	186	202	31	419
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	598,300	76	209	13	298
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	395,400	72	102	21	195
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	666,900	115	154	22	291
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	155,700	51	175	16	242
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	105,700	34	84	25	143
Howard	138,000	53	290	9	352
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	124,900	37	208	14	259
Washington	116,200	45	176	15	236
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	79,500	21	134	21	176
Garrett	28,200	28	150	19	197
STATE	4,318,700	121	168	29	318

*Population estimate for July 1, 1983, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE DC-5

MOTOR VEHICLE CASES PROCESSED BY THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	Cases Tried[a]	Cases Paid[b]	Other Dispositions[c]	Total Cases Disposed
DISTRICT 1				
Baltimore City	31,011	35,536	4,848	71,395
DISTRICT 2				
Dorchester	893	2,789	122	3,804
Somerset	765	4,314	119	5,198
Wicomico	2,539	14,944	517	18,000
Worcester	2,636	10,001	568	13,205
DISTRICT 3				
Caroline	608	2,044	76	2,728
Cecil	3,904	22,720	475	27,099
Kent	328	2,033	54	2,415
Queen Anne's	1,131	5,853	209	7,193
Talbot	1,578	5,317	175	7,070
DISTRICT 4				
Calvert	2,339	4,303	1,104	7,746
Charles	2,051	6,800	990	9,841
St. Mary's	962	5,336	1,465	7,763
DISTRICT 5				
Prince George's	20,520	109,142	4,998	134,660
DISTRICT 6				
Montgomery	23,424	93,647	8,027	125,098
DISTRICT 7				
Anne Arundel	17,984	21,194	1,136	40,314
DISTRICT 8				
Baltimore	49,129	50,960	2,626	102,715
DISTRICT 9				
Harford	7,739	19,051	514	27,304
DISTRICT 10				
Carroll	2,726	5,681	457	8,864
Howard	10,313	28,274	1,447	40,034
DISTRICT 11				
Frederick	4,850	19,418	1,674	25,942
Washington	2,591	16,785	1,058	20,434
DISTRICT 12				
Allegany	2,718	7,162	786	10,666
Garrett	1,146	2,917	154	4,217
STATE	193,885	498,377[d]	33,599	725,861[e]

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[a] Includes guilty, not guilty, and probation before judgment.

[b] Includes collateral forfeited and citations paid without court appearance.

[c] Includes nol prosses, stets, dismissals, and prayers for jury trials.

[d] 1,429 paid cases for Dorchester and Wicomico Counties were not broken out by county; 727 paid cases for Frederick and Washington Counties were not broken out by county.

[e] 2,156 (1,429 and 727) paid cases are included in the total cases disposed.

TABLE DC-6

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
MOTOR VEHICLE CASES
PROCESSED BY THE DISTRICT COURT

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81[a]	1981-82	1982-83
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	69,892	61,060	61,164	60,931	71,395
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	4,469	4,860	4,863	3,790	3,804
Somerset	3,491	3,265	4,715	5,298	5,198
Wicomico	11,551	12,006	16,453	15,796	18,000
Worcester	6,986	9,537	14,854	11,217	13,205
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	3,739	3,120	3,204	2,894	2,728
Cecil	30,559	29,469	23,330	21,316	27,099
Kent	2,753	1,765	2,651	3,062	2,415
Queen Anne's	5,279	4,956	5,794	6,509	7,193
Talbot	5,315	5,320	6,417	6,065	7,070
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	5,917	6,266	5,602	6,103	7,746
Charles	9,610	10,515	9,357	9,395	9,841
St. Mary's	7,639	7,275	6,139	6,780	7,763
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	112,424	109,434	111,562	105,947	134,660
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	72,674	17,524	100,708	110,053	125,098
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	44,143	39,685	41,023	43,939	40,314
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	116,341	48,423	130,657	98,615	102,715
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	26,319	24,153	23,964	22,972	27,304
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	11,137	8,679	8,214	7,538	8,864
Howard	25,696	26,217	29,252	33,518	40,034
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	22,094	24,722	23,763	22,875	25,942
Washington	17,035	19,598	18,205	18,557	20,434
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	9,142	11,123	8,984	9,874	10,666
Garrett	4,203	4,746	3,712	3,383	4,217
STATE	628,408	581,488[b]	664,587	636,427	725,861[c]

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[a] These figures have been adjusted and are not consistent with previous 1980-81 figures.

[b] Total includes 87,770 cases paid in Districts 6 or 8 that were not tabulated by separate jurisdiction.

[c] 2,156 paid cases are included in the total cases disposed: 1,429 paid cases from Dorchester and Wicomico Counties; 727 paid cases from Frederick and Washington Counties.

TABLE DC-7

CRIMINAL CASES PROCESSED BY THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

DISTRICT 1	
Baltimore City	50,847
DISTRICT 2	
Dorchester	1,027
Somerset	486
Wicomico	1,841
Worcester	1,631
DISTRICT 3	
Caroline	524
Cecil	1,737
Kent	471
Queen Anne's	556
Talbot	748
DISTRICT 4	
Calvert	825
Charles	1,594
St. Mary's	953
DISTRICT 5	
Prince George's	20,912
DISTRICT 6	
Montgomery	8,020
DISTRICT 7	
Anne Arundel	8,566
DISTRICT 8	
Baltimore	14,983
DISTRICT 9	
Harford	2,487
DISTRICT 10	
Carroll	2,728
Howard	1,335
DISTRICT 11	
Frederick	1,811
Washington	1,847
DISTRICT 12	
Allegany	1,699
Garrett	557
STATE	128,185

TABLE DC-8

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CRIMINAL CASES BY THE NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED PROCESSED IN THE DISTRICT COURT

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	1978-79	1979-80*	1980-81**	1981-82	1982-83
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	35,647	41,413	46,215	47,095	50,847
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	740	973	954	913	1,027
Somerset	549	664	785	567	486
Wicomico	1,327	1,534	1,819	1,946	1,841
Worcester	1,066	1,382	1,801	1,828	1,631
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	210	334	663	848	524
Cecil	1,388	1,426	1,845	1,948	1,737
Kent	324	341	355	463	471
Queen Anne's	256	269	425	400	556
Talbot	613	561	653	656	748
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	476	562	809	858	825
Charles	1,139	1,235	2,029	2,248	1,594
St. Mary's	921	1,071	1,404	1,420	953
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	8,282	11,160	17,870	20,174	20,912
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	5,298	6,398	11,717	14,685	8,020
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	7,037	7,698	6,914	8,490	8,566
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	12,424	11,181	14,754	15,336	14,983
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	2,273	2,372	2,601	2,669	2,467
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	1,061	1,033	1,530	1,419	2,728
Howard	1,909	1,925	3,238	3,095	1,335
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	1,786	1,955	2,354	2,518	1,811
Washington	2,141	1,931	2,918	2,539	1,847
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	1,509	1,571	2,731	2,578	1,699
Garrett	463	416	606	754	557
STATE	88,839	99,405	128,990	135,447	128,185

*Actual figures for 1979-80 not available. Figures shown have been submitted as estimates by District Court personnel.

**Criminal figures are not available for the months of July and August 1980 for all jurisdictions and for Baltimore City for September 1980 as well. Above statistics have been adjusted by District Court personnel to reflect comparable annual totals.

TABLE DC-9

CIVIL CASES FILED IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983
FISCAL 1983

	LANDLORD AND TENANT CASES		CONTRACT AND TORT CASES		OTHER CASES		TOTALS	
	Filed	Contested	Filed	Contested	Filed	Hearings Held	Filed	Contested
DISTRICT 1								
Baltimore City	156,353	21,349	34,495	3,034	4,555	2,569	195,403	26,952
DISTRICT 2								
Dorchester	461	20	1,128	61	233	97	1,822	178
Somerset	58	37	531	90	108	49	697	176
Wicomico	1,867	92	2,405	268	477	324	4,749	684
Worcester	203	80	1,247	218	242	119	1,692	417
DISTRICT 3								
Caroline	164	35	842	25	95	25	1,101	85
Cecil	383	57	1,516	127	147	73	2,046	257
Kent	64	22	1,062	17	77	20	1,203	59
Queen Anne's	85	30	1,122	68	141	100	1,348	198
Talbot	145	22	929	112	84	16	1,158	150
DISTRICT 4								
Calvert	93	36	1,640	193	148	29	1,881	258
Charles	700	17	1,548	127	303	116	2,551	260
St. Mary's	268	20	840	72	150	60	1,258	152
DISTRICT 5								
Prince George's	95,124	7,770	25,743	3,147	3,084	659	123,951	11,576
DISTRICT 6								
Montgomery*	24,493	629	18,446	1,474	2,695	221	45,634	2,324
DISTRICT 7								
Anne Arundel	15,716	1,099	11,112	1,625	1,522	900	28,350	3,824
DISTRICT 8								
Baltimore	56,519	2,276	18,138	2,334	2,158	1,295	76,815	5,905
DISTRICT 9								
Harford	3,828	358	3,813	371	303	79	7,944	808
DISTRICT 10								
Carroll	951	117	2,392	184	280	81	3,623	382
Howard	3,226	159	3,621	344	429	179	7,276	682
DISTRICT 11								
Frederick	1,663	138	2,623	248	393	218	4,679	604
Washington	1,182	111	3,558	250	452	137	5,192	498
DISTRICT 12								
Allegany	158	49	1,409	276	66	37	1,633	362
Garrett	79	16	657	89	58	24	794	129
STATE	363,783	34,539	140,817	14,954	18,200	7,427	522,800	56,920

*Juvenile causes not included.

TABLE DC-10

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CIVIL CASES
FILED IN THE THE DISTRICT COURT

FISCAL 1979 - FISCAL 1983

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	164,623	169,273	174,973	185,921	195,403
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	1,411	1,819	2,189	2,113	1,822
Somerset	727	847	847	758	697
Wicomico	3,239	3,695	4,017	3,820	4,749
Worcester	1,649	1,683	1,705	1,914	1,692
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	719	895	896	921	1,101
Cecil	1,418	1,489	1,541	1,851	2,046
Kent	575	572	854	925	1,203
Queen Anne's	750	930	943	1,113	1,348
Talbot	634	914	1,023	1,075	1,158
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	1,048	1,276	1,160	1,379	1,881
Charles	1,608	1,867	2,298	2,832	2,551
St. Mary's	1,287	1,663	1,760	1,820	1,258
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	107,264	114,893	120,930	121,937	123,951
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	36,305	37,395	40,853	45,059	45,634
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	21,843	25,963	26,529	27,181	28,350
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	55,742	66,407	70,243	76,051	76,815
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	6,036	7,539	7,773	8,558	7,944
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	2,615	2,797	2,844	3,164	3,623
Howard	5,704	6,254	6,842	7,959	7,276
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	3,113	3,539	4,309	4,855	4,679
Washington	3,640	4,935	5,435	5,680	5,192
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	1,145	1,406	1,510	1,570	1,633
Garrett	609	675	749	798	794
STATE	423,704	458,726	482,223	509,254	522,800

APPENDIX

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Results of examinations given by the State Board of Law Examiners during fiscal year 1983 are as follows:

Examination	Number of Candidates	Total Successful Candidates	Number of Candidates Taking First Time	Number of Candidates Passing First Time*
SUMMER 1982 (July)	806	537 (66.62%)	653	489 (74.88%)
Graduates University of Baltimore	202	134 (66.33%)	149	110 (73.82%)
Graduates University of Maryland	213	157 (73.70%)	179	152 (84.91%)
Graduates Out-of-State Law Schools	391	246 (62.91%)	325	227 (69.84%)
WINTER 1983 (February)	537	285 (53.07%)	325	210 (64.61%)
Graduates University of Baltimore	126	66 (52.38%)	68	53 (77.94%)
Graduates University of Maryland	78	40 (51.28%)	32	23 (71.87%)
Graduates Out-of-State Law Schools	333	179 (53.75%)	225	134 (59.55%)

*Percentages are based upon the number of first-time candidates.

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